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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

JUNIUS *on the late Negotiations with* SPAIN.

IF we recollect in what manner the King's friends have been conſtantly employed, we ſhall have no reaſon to be ſurprized at any condition of diſgrace, to which the once reſpected name of Engliſhman may be degraded. His Majeſty has no cares, but ſuch as concern the laws and conſtitution of this country. In his royal breaſt there is no room left for reſentment, no place for hoſtile ſentiments againſt the natural enemies of his crown. The ſyſtem of government is uniform.---Violence and oppreſſion at home can only be ſupported by treachery and ſubmiſſion abroad. When the civil rights of the people are daringly invaded on one ſide, what have we to expect, but that their political rights ſhould be deſerted and betrayed, in the ſame proportion, on the other? The plan of domeſtic policy, which has been invariably purſued, from the moment of his preſent Majeſty's acceſſion, engroſſes all the attention of his ſervants. They know that the ſecurity of their places depends upon their maintaining, at any hazard, the ſecret ſyſtem of the Cloſet. A foreign war might embarraſs, an unfavourable event might ruin the miniſter, and defeat the deep-laid ſcheme of policy, to which he and his aſſociates owe their employments. Rather than ſuffer the execution of that ſcheme to be delayed or interrupted, the King has been adviſed to make a public ſurrender, a ſolemn ſacrifice, in the face of all Europe, not only of the intereſts of his ſubjects, but of his own perſonal reputation, and of the dignity of that crown, which his predeceſſors have worn with honour. Theſe are ſtrong terms, Sir, but they are ſupported by fact and argument.

The King of Great-Britain had been, for ſome years in poſſeſſion of an iſland, to which, as the Miniſtry themſelves have repeatedly aſſerted, the Spaniards had no claim of right. The importance of the place is not in queſtion. If it were, a better judgment might be formed of it from the opinions of Lord Anſon and Lord Egmont, and from the anxiety of the Spaniards, than from any fallacious inſinuations thrown out by men, whoſe intereſt it is to under-value that property, which they are determined to relinquiſh. The pretenſions of Spain were a ſubject of negociation between the two courts. They had been diſcuſſed, but not admitted. The King of Spain, in theſe circumſtances, bids adieu to amicable negociation, and appeals directly to the ſword. The expedition againſt Port Egmont does not appear to to have been a ſudden ill-concerted enterprize: It ſeems to have been conducted not only with the uſual military precautions, but in all the forms and ceremonies of war. A frigate was firſt employed to examine the ſtrength of the place. A meſſage was then ſent, demanding immediate poſſeſſion, in the Catholic King's name, and ordering our people to depart. At laſt a military force appears, and compels the garriſon to ſurrender. A formal capitulation enſues, and his Majeſty's ſhip, which might at leaſt have been permitted to bring home his troops immediately, is detained in port twenty days, and her rudder forcibly taken away. This train of facts carries no appearance of the raſhneſs or violence of a Spaniſh governor. On the contrary, the whole plan ſeems to have been formed and executed in conſequence of deliberate orders, and a regular inſtruction from the Spaniſh court. Mr. Buccarelli is not a pirate, nor has he been treated as ſuch by thoſe who employed him. I feel for the honour of a Gentleman, when I affirm that our King owes him a ſignal reparation.---Where will the humiliation of this country end! A King of Great-Britain, not contented with placing himſelf upon a level with a Spaniſh governor, deſcends ſo low as to do a notorious injuſtice to that governor. As a ſalvo for his own reputation, he has been adviſed to traduce the character of a brave officer, and to treat him as a common robber, when he knew with certainty that Mr. Buccarelli had acted in obedience to his orders, and had done no more than his duty. Thus it happens, in private life, with a man who has no ſpirit nor ſenſe of honour.---One of his equals orders a ſervant to ſtrike him.---Inſtead of returning the blow to the maſter, his courage is contented with throwing an aſperſion, equally falſe and public, upon the character of the ſervant.

This ſhort recapitulation was neceſſary to introduce the conſideration of his Majeſty's ſpeech, and the ſubſequent meaſures of government. The exceſſive caution, with which the ſpeech was drawn up, had impreſſed upon me an early conviction, that no ſerious reſentment was thought of, and that the concluſion of the buſineſs, whenever it happened, muſt, in ſome degree, be diſhonourable to England. There appears, through the whole ſpeech, a guard and reſerve in the choice of expreſſion, which ſhews how careful the Miniſtry were, not to embarraſs their future projects by any firm or ſpirited declaration from the Throne. When all hopes of peace are loſt, his Majeſty tells his Parliament, that he is preparing,--not for barbarous war, but (with all his mother's ſoftneſs) *for a different ſituation.*---It would indeed be happy for this country, if the Lady I ſpeak of were obliged to prepare herſelf for a different ſituation.---An open hoſtility, authorized by the Catholic King, is called *An act of a Governor.* This act, to avoid the mention of a regular ſiege and ſurrender, paſſes under the piratical deſcription of *ſeizing by force*; and the thing taken is deſcribed, not as a part of the King's territory or proper dominion, but merely as a *poſſeſſion*, a word expreſly choſen in contradiſtinction to, and excluſion of, the idea of *right*, and to prepare us for a future ſurrender both of the right, and of the poſſeſſion. Yet this ſpeech, Sir, cautious and equivocal as it is, cannot, by any ſophiſtry, be accommodated to the meaſures which have ſince been adopted. It ſeemed to promiſe, that whatever might be given up by ſecret ſtipulation, ſome care would be taken to ſave appearances to the public. The event ſhews us, that, to depart, in the minuteſt article, from the nicety and ſtrictneſs of punctilio, is as dangerous to national honour, as to female virtue. The woman, who admits of one familiarity, ſeldom knows where to ſtop, or what to refuſe; and when the councils of a great country give way in a ſingle inſtance,---when once they are inclined to ſubmiſſion, every ſtep accelerates the rapidity of the deſcent. The Miniſtry themſelves, when they framed the ſpeech, did not foreſee, that they ſhould ever accede to ſuch an accommodation, as they have ſince adviſed their maſter to accept of.

The King ſays, *The honour of my crown, and the rights of my people, are deeply affected.* The Spaniard, in his reply, ſays, *I give you back poſſeſſion, but I adhere to my claim of prior right, reſerving the aſſertion of it for a more favourable opportunity.*

The Speech ſays, *I made an immediate demand of ſatisfaction, and, if that fails, I am prepared to do myſelf juſtice.* This immediate demand muſt have been ſent to Madrid on the 12th of September, or in a few days after. It was certainly refuſed, or evaded, and the King *has not* done himſelf juſtice.---When the firſt Magiſtrate ſpeaks to the nation, ſome care ſhould be taken of his apparent veracity.

The ſpeech proceeds to ſay, *I ſhall not diſcontinue my preparations, until I have received proper reparation for the injury.* If this aſſurance may be relied on, what an enormous expence is entailed, *ſine die*, upon this unhappy country! Reſtitution of a poſſeſſion, and reparation of an injury, are as different in ſubſtance, as they are in language. The very act of reſtitution may contain, as in this inſtance it palpably does, a ſhameful aggravation of the injury. A man of ſpirit does not meaſure the degree of an injury, by the mere poſitive damage he has ſuſtained---he conſiders the principle on which it is founded; he reſents the ſuperiority aſſerted over him; and rejects with indignation the claim of right, which his adverſary endeavours to eſtabliſh, and would force him to acknowledge.

The motives, on which the Catholic King makes reſtitution, are, if poſſible, more inſolent and diſgraceful to our Sovereign, than even the declaratory condition annexed to it. After taking four months to conſider, whether the expedition was undertaken by his own orders or not, he condeſcends to diſavow the enterprize, and to reſtore the iſland,---not from any regard to juſtice;----not from any regard he bears to his Britannic Majeſty, but merely *from the perſuaſion, in which he is of the pacific ſentiments of the King of Great-Britain.*---At this rate, if our King had diſcovered the ſpirit of a man,---if he had made a peremptory demand of ſatisfaction, the King of Spain would have given him a peremptory refuſal. But why this unſeaſonable, this ridiculous mention of the King of Great-Britain's pacific intentions? Have they ever been in queſtion? Was *he* the aggreſſor? Does he attack foreign powers without provocation? Does he even reſiſt, when he is inſulted? No, Sir, if any ideas of ſtrife or hoſtility have entered his Royal Mind, they have a very different direction. The enemies of England have nothing to fear from them.

After all, Sir, to what kind of diſavowal has the King of Spain at laſt conſented? Suppoſing it made in proper time, it ſhould have been accompanied with inſtant reſtitution; and, if Mr. Bucarelli acted without orders, he deſerved death. Now, Sir, inſtead of immediate reſtitution, we have a four months negociation, and the officer, whoſe act is diſavowed, returns to court, and is loaded with honours.

If the actual Situation of Europe be conſidered, the treachery of the King's ſervants, particularly of Lord North, who takes the whole upon himſelf, will appear in the ſtrongeſt colours of aggravation. Our allies were maſters of the Mediterranean. The King of France's preſent averſion to war, and the diſtraction of his affairs, are notorious. He is now in a ſtate of war with his people. In vain did the Catholic King ſolicit him to take part in the quarrel againſt us. His finances were in the laſt diſorder, and it was probable that his troops might find ſufficient employment at home. In theſe circumſtances, we might have dictated the law to Spain. There are no terms, to which ſhe might not have been compelled to ſubmit. At the worſt, a war with Spain alone carries the faireſt promiſe of advantage. One good effect at leaſt would have been immediately produced by it. The deſertion of France would have irritated her ally, and in all probability have diſſolved the Family Compact. The ſcene is now fatally changed. The advantage is thrown away;---the moſt favourable opportunity is loſt.---Hereafter we ſhall know the value of it. When the French King is reconciled to his ſubjects;----when Spain has compleated her preparation,---when the collected ſtrength of the Houſe of Bourbon attack us at once, the King himſelf will be able to determine upon the wiſdom or imprudence of his preſent conduct. As far as the probability of argument extends, we may ſafely pronounce, that a conjuncture, which threatens the very being of this country, has been wilfully prepared and forwarded by our own miniſtry. How far the people may be animated to reſiſtance under the preſent adminiſtration, I know not; but this I know with certainty, that, under the preſent Adminiſtration, or if any thing like it ſhould continue, it is of very little moment whether we are a conquered nation or not.

Having travelled thus far in the high road of matter of fact, I may now be permitted to wander a little into the field of imagination. Let us baniſh from our minds the perſuaſion that theſe events have really happened in the reign of the beſt of Princes. Let us conſider them as nothing more than the materials of a fable, in which we may conceive the Sovereign of ſome other country to be concerned. I mean to violate all the laws of probability, when I ſuppoſe that this imaginary King, after having voluntarily diſgraced himſelf in the eyes of his ſubjects, might return to a ſenſe of his diſhonor;---that he might perceive the ſnare laid for him by his miniſters, and feel a ſpark of ſhame kindling in his breaſt.---The part he muſt then be obliged to act, would overwhelm him with confuſion. To his Parliament he muſt ſay, *I called you together to receive your advice, and have never aſked your opinion.*---To the merchant,---*I have diſtreſſed your commerce; I have dragged your ſeamen out of your ſhips, I have loaded you with a grievous weight of inſurances.*---To the Landholder,---*I told you war was too probable, when I was determined to ſubmit to any terms of accommodation; I extorted new taxes from you, before it was poſſible they could be wanted, and am now unable to account for the application of them.*---To the public Creditor,---*I have delivered up your fortunes a prey to foreigners, and to the vileſt of your fellow-ſubjects.* Perhaps this repenting Prince might conclude with one general acknowledgment to them all,----*I have involved every rank of my ſubjects in anxiety and diſtreſs, and have nothing to offer you in return, but the certainty of national diſhonor, an armed truce, and peace without ſecurity.*

If theſe accounts were ſettled, there would ſtill remain an apology to be made to his navy and to his army. To the firſt he would ſay, *You were once the terror of the world. But go back to your harbours. A man diſhonoured, as I am, has no uſe for your ſervice.* It is not probable that he would appear again before his ſoldiers, even in the pacific ceremony of a review. But wherever he appeared, the humiliating confeſſion would be extorted from him; *I have received a blow, and had not ſpirit to reſent it. I demanded ſatisfaction, and have accepted a declaration, in which the right to ſtrike me again is aſſerted and confirmed.* His countenance at leaſt would ſpeak this language, and even his guards would bluſh for him.

But to return to our argument.--The miniſtry, it ſeems, are labouring to draw a line of diſtinction between the honor of the crown, and the rights of the people. This new idea has yet been only ſtarted in diſcourſe, for in effect both objects have been equally ſacrificed. I neither underſtand the diſtinction, nor what uſe the miniſtry propoſe to make of it. The King's honor is that of his people. *Their* real honour and real intereſt are the ſame.---I am not contending for a vain punctilio. A clear, unblemiſhed character, comprehends not only the integrity that will not offer, but the ſpirit that will not ſubmit to an injury; and whether it belongs to an individual or to a community, it is the foundation of peace, of independence, and of ſafety. Private credit is wealth;----public honor is ſecurity.---The feather that adorns the royal bird, ſupports his flight. Strip him of his plumage, and you fix him to the earth.

JUNIUS.

QUERIES to LORD ROCHFORD.

DID you not know, previous to the publication of what is called your acceptance, that Prince de Maſſerano had no orders, or was in any ways authoriſed by his Catholic Majeſty, to ſign the declaration of the 22d of Jan. 1771?

2. Did you not, in conjunction with Monſieur Francois, the French *actual Ambaſſador*, endeavour, in ſeveral conferences with the Prince, previous to that epoch, to perſuade him to ſign a declaration, and did he not always refuſe?

3. Do you not know that Mr. Francois offered him an indemnification on the part of the King of France, in caſe he would ſign?

4. Do you not know that Mr. Francois wrote the Prince ſeveral letters, purporting to be an indemnification; and did he not, nevertheleſs refuſe to ſign, urging them to be inſufficient?

5. Was you not with the Prince near four hours, a very ſhort time before his ſigning, and did you not come from him in a great heat, and ſay, *There was no making any thing of the muliſh fellow?*

6. Did you not threaten him if he would not ſign? And did he not at laſt ſign with great reluctance, and even ſhed tears afterwards?

How can you, as a man of *veracity*, SAY, *and* SIGN,---"*His Catholic Majeſty having authorized the Prince de Maſſerano, his Ambaſſador Extraordinary, to offer in his Majeſty's name, &c.*"---Vide Lord Rochford's acceptance of the 22d of Jan. 1771.

By the Ship MARY *and* ELIZABETH, *Captain* SPARKS, *from* London, *in a ſhort Paſſage, we have the following Advices,* viz.

TOULON, *January* 1.

THOUGH the Advices from divers Places ſay, that the Differences between Spain and England are on the Point of being terminated, yet there are ſtill great Movements in this City, and the Labours carrying on in our Arſenal were not diſcontinued even during the Holidays. The Number of Workmen in the Dock-Yards has been increaſed, as well as that of the Shipwrights, and for this Fortnight paſt we have not ceaſed working, both on Sundays and Holidays, on the Batteries along the Road. The Fleet ready in this Port conſiſts in 22 Ships of the Line, and 12 Frigates.

Naples, Jan. 2. The Ruſſian ſhips arrived at Meſſina and Melazzo are in a very wretched ſtate, being crouded with ſick and wounded.

Paris, Jan. 25. *On the 21ſt inſtant, all the members of our Parliament were exiled, and have already ſet out for the places of their deſtination. The firſt Preſident, who was not involved in this diſgrace, deſired to undergo the ſame fate, and his requeſt hath been granted.*

Leghorn, Jan. 16. *We learn from Genoa, that the Britiſh Conſul, who reſides there, received in the evening of the 13th inſtant, a courier from Turin, who delivered to him for the Senate ſome diſpatches, in which the King of England had demanded of the Senate, whether, in caſe of a war with the Court of Spain, Engliſh ſhips might make uſe of the ports of the Republic; the Senate have given for anſwer, that they will not conſent to it, on account of their intereſts with Spain, and the treaties which they have contracted with France.*

Marſeiller, Jan. 18. We hear that the reaſon of the embargo which has been laid on all the ſhips in Alicant is, that 3000 men might be tranſported to Majorca, where 9000 are already arrived.

Hague, Feb. 5. Private letters from Vienna adviſe, that frequent conferences are held between the Prince de Kaunitz Ritberg and the Pruſſian Miniſter, who reſides at that Court; and it has been remarked that expreſſes are often ſent to Berlin; from whence it is imagined that ſomething of conſequence is tranſacting between the two Courts. It is likewiſe reported that the Imperial troops which heretofore only formed a line on the frontiers of Poland, have lately entered that kingdom, which, if true, cannot be without ſome deſign.

The laſt letters from Paris adviſe, that a great many perſons have lately been ſent to the Baſtile. Theſe letters add, that the Duke de Choiſeul is often conſulted in his retreat by the Miniſtry, on difficult points, which he gives his opinion upon with the greateſt candour and politeneſs; which demonſtrates the goodneſs of his heart, and makes the loſs of him more and more regretted.

From the Frontiers of Poland, Jan. 19. *Forty-ſeven towns, and 580 villages, have been depopulated by the plague: We fear the approach of the ſummer, when it is thought this diſorder, which has only abated this cold ſeaſon, will again begin to rage.*

Jan. 25. *The Confederates, in number about 1000 men, who attempted to make themſelves maſters of Cracovia, and who were only able to poſſeſs that part of the town called Wazimerz, were driven from thence by a Ruſſian Lieutenant who commanded the place; and having received a reinforcement, attacked the Confederates, who retired, after having 300 men killed, leaving 100 horſes, and 7 pieces of cannon, for the conquerors, whoſe Lieutenant was killed in the action.*

Hague, Feb. 8. *The Council of State has preſented a petition to the States General, ſtrongly recommending a conſiderable augmentation in the troops of the Republic this year, as a meaſure abſolutely neceſſary in the preſent ſituation of affairs in Europe, which is almoſt generally threatened with new troubles. Whether this petition will meet with the deſired ſucceſs, is nevertheleſs a matter of doubt with ſome people. It is likewiſe ſaid, that the Field Marſhal Duke of Brunſwick has offered to procure a body of 6000 men from his brother, the reigning Duke of Brunſwick, for an annual ſubſidy; which many people think is an offer that ſhould be accepted, on account of the great expence that would attend the raiſing of freſh troops.*

Conſtantinople, Jan. 3. In two divans held laſt month, the Grand Signor made known his intention of putting himſelf at the head of his army the enſuing campaign. The Divan was divided in their opinions; the heads of the law repreſented to his Highneſs the danger of an inſurrection if he left the capital; but that part which was compoſed of the principle Officers of the army, was very warm for his Highneſs to follow his propoſed intention. However the report now runs, that his Highneſs has ſo far agreed with the opinion of the Heads of the Law, that he has declared he will not leave the Seraglio if the enemy ſhould even penetrate to the gates of Conſtantinople. This reſolution has greatly diſpleaſed the army, and the common people, eſpecially as we have a rumour that the Ruſſians have received a ſtrong reinforcement, and are fully determined to attempt forcing the Dardanelles. If they ſhould ſucceed, the Grand Signor muſt be obliged

[*For new Advertiſements, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

to agree to the terms of peace offered him by ſome foreign Miniſters.

Naples, Jan. 22. If we may give credit to letters received from the ports in the Levant, Admiral Spiritoff, having advice that ſome Caravelles, joined by other veſſels of ſmall force, had ſailed from the Dardanelles, in order to ſet fire to ſome of his ſhips in the Careening Place, he immediately ſet ſail to encounter the enemy's fleet.---He accordingly attacked it, and after an engagement of ſome hours, ſunk moſt of the veſſels, and obliged the reſt to retreat. They add, that in conſequence of this affair the Ruſſians have made a deſcent on Lemnos, and the caſtle, with the garriſon, has ſurrendered to them.

Warſaw, Jan. 25. Letters received here confirm the news of the raiſing of the ſiege of Czentochau. The regimentary Zaremba advanced to the ſuccour of the poſt; the Ruſſians, to prevent them, detached Colonel Lang; but the Colonel was defeated, and left three pieces of cannon to the conqueror, who continued his march. At the ſame time, the Sieur Pulauſki, who commanded at Czentochau, detached all his cavalry, to attack the Ruſſian quarters, in which they burnt all the magazines of proviſions and warlike ſtores. The night between the 6th and 7th inſt. he made a general ſally, in which he cut to pieces the enemy's advanced poſts, their picquet and main guards, and ſpiked four pieces of cannon, with the loſs of very few of his men. This laſt advantage, and the approach of Zaremba, determined the Ruſſians to retire.

LONDON, *February* 7.

Lord Northington declared, within theſe few days, in the preſence of a Great Perſonage, that if we keep up the intended augmentation by ſea and land, he will inſure a peace to England, for twenty years to come, againſt the united force of all Europe.

Laſt Tueſday the preſent Lord Chancellor paid the following compliment, as he ſat hearing a cauſe in Chancery, to Lord Camden: "That he would always conſider that worthy and great man's decrees as the beſt precedents he could follow, in all caſes where the cauſes were ſimilar to thoſe that ſhould come before himſelf."

The Liberty, Thorp (late Carr) from London to Virginia, was loſt in the Horn Cliff, near Chriſt's-church. Some of the materials of the ſhip will be ſaved.

QUERIES moved by the Earl of Chatham on the 4th of February, 1771, for the opinion of the Judges.

I. Whether, in conſideration of law, the Imperial Crown of this Realm can hold any Territories or Poſſeſſions thereunto belonging, otherwiſe than in Sovereignty?

II. Whether the Declaration, or Inſtrument, for reſtitution of the Port or Fort called Egmont, to be made by the Catholic King to his Majeſty, *under a reſervation of a diſputed right of Sovereignty expreſſed in the very Declaration or Inſtrument ſtipulating ſuch reſtitution*, can be accepted or carried into execution, without derogating from the maxim of law before referred to, *touching the inherent and eſſential dignity of the Crown of Great-Britain?*

"The above Queries were not referred to the Judges, becauſe "Lord M------d ſaid, that the anſwer to them was ſelf-evident; "that they anſwered themſelves;---by which his Lordſhip was "underſtood to mean, that both Queries clearly anſwered themſelves in the *Negative*."

They write from Leghorn, that the Spaniards are inliſting foreign ſailors in all the ſea-ports of Italy for the ſervice of their Fleets.

It is reported this morning, that a categorical anſwer will ſoon be demanded of the Court of Madrid, reſpecting the ſpeedy payment of the Manilla ranſom.

Letters from Paris, by yeſterday's mail, adviſe, that when the members of the parliament of Paris, who wrote *no* to the queſtion put to them by the King's order, attended at court to receive their diſmiſſion, previous to their being ſent into exile, three of them propoſed to relax in their reſolution, as it might be prudent to hold ſome meaſures with the court; but the reſt of the members, and eſpecially the Preſident le Moine, received the propoſition with horror. Mr. Dubois, who was hindered by the gout from attending their late meetings, and who had been ſurpriſed into ſigning *yes*, was brought to court on a litter, and made his proteſt in the midſt of the aſſembly, after which he was carried away amidſt the acclamations of the people.

G---------t, we are aſſured, have reſolved, ſo ſoon as they have compleated their military and naval ſchemes, to turn their attention to the already overgrown revenue of a certain great company. A reſolution which has ſo far tranſpired, though in embryo, as to cauſe an univerſal convulſion in that powerful body.

Whatever opinion the public may be diſpoſed to entertain of the permanency of the preſent a----------n, it is whiſpered that many changes will be found abſolutely neceſſary in ſome of the firſt departments.

Feb. 9. During the late negociation, the King of France was importuned by his Majeſty of Spain, to join him, at all events, againſt England. Threats and promiſes were made uſe of, and every method tried, and every engine put in practice for that purpoſe. Choiſeul was vigorouſly laid ſiege to, and had ſeveral valuable conſiderations from the Spaniſh Monarch, for which he was not idle, but uſed all his influence with his maſter upon all occaſions; and always received for anſwer, "Choiſeul, let me have peace." Choiſeul, however, did not drop his ſuit, but was ſtill more urgent, and crept on by degrees to ſuch a heighth of freedom, that it ended in the following ſevere reprimand from his maſter: "Choiſeul, at your peril, let me have no more of your advice." Madam Barre took advantage of this, aggrandized his faults as much as poſſible; and ſome other of his actions corroborating, and making him appear a preſumptuous man, his diſgrace immediately followed. Spain dropped her ſuit, and had cunning enough to patch up, for a time, the difference with the crown of England.

It is ſaid that very advantageous propoſals have been made to Lord Lyttleton to join the Miniſtry, but they were rejected.

It is confidently aſſerted, that Lord Mansfield will reſign in a few days; and that he will be ſucceeded by Sir Fletcher Norton, as Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench.

Yeſterday, in the Upper Room of the Robin Hood Society, the D. of B-----n moved, "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his M-----y, to deſire that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that there may be laid before this Room copies of all the orders and inſtructions which were given to the Officer who firſt took poſſeſſion, in his Majeſty's name, of Falkland's Iſland, and to all Commanders of ſuch of his Majeſty's ſhips or veſſels as were employed at the ſaid iſland, during the whole time the ſame was in the poſſeſſion of the Crown of Great-Britain, as far as ſuch orders and inſtructions relate to Falkland's Iſland only. It was carried in the negative, 57 againſt 22; the principal ſpeakers were, the D. of B-----n, Lord C-----m, Lord S------b, D. of A------l, D. of R------d, Lord H-----x, &c.

The Letter de Cachet to each Member of the Parliament of Paris was worded as follows.

"*SIR,*

"*I write you this letter, to order you to depart this day out of my good city of Paris, without receiving or paying any viſits, and to repair without delay, to -------, there to remain till further orders from me, without liberty to ſtir out of it, under pain of diſobedience. Upon this, Sir, I pray God to take you into his holy keeping, &c.*"

Thurſday night Mr. Wedderburn, and Mr. Whateley, divided with the Minority.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, February 7.

"Advice is juſt received at this port for the following ſhips to be got ready for the Weſt-Indies, under the command of Admiral Rodney, viz. Princeſs Amelia, of 80 guns, Capt. Marſhall; Arrogant 74, Capt. Moore; Cornwall 74, Capt. Lloyd; Worceſter 64, Capt. Hughes; Achilles 60, Capt. Wheelock; Firm 64, Capt. Ruſhworth; and the Buckingham, of 64 guns.

Laſt night a meſſenger, with diſpatches of importance, ſet out from St. James's for the Court of Berlin.

It is expected there will be warm work in a few days in the field of battle near St. Stephen's, Weſtminſter: Generals C--------m and C-------n ſpend moſt of their time in rallying the diſperſed troops (diſciplined only) of the patriotic army; and General N---b, we hear, is not behind hand in drawing together the miniſterial army, and learning them their exerciſe, to be in readineſs for an engagement.

A letter from Madrid mentions, that notwithſtanding the late Convention with England, the Politicians there look upon a war to be unavoidable in a ſhort time, as both Courts ſeem very little diſpoſed to relax in their hoſtile preparations.

Letters from Genoa mention, that it was confidently reported there that France had now ſome important expedition on foot.

A political Writer, treating on the Spaniſh declaration ſays, "Is this then the reward the people of this kingdom had a right to expect for their alacrity in granting every ſupply his Majeſty required of them? That this truly great and magnanimous nation ſhall ſuccumb to the arbitrary Monarch of a nation of ſlaves? What muſt become of the ſpirit of our ſoldiers and ſailors? Is there a man before the maſt in our navy, or a private ſoldier in our army, that does not feel himſelf degraded from a Great Briton to a little cringing creature, loſt to all ſenſe of national honour? What a melancholy reverſe of things, from dictating terms of peace, to ſtoop to ſue for it."

Feb. 12. *A few days ago a country Gentleman, at a coffee-houſe, having a news-paper in his hand, ſaid to another who ſat next him, "I have been looking ſome time to ſee what the M------ry are about, but I cannot find where thoſe articles are put, not being uſed to the London papers." To which the other anſwered, "Look amongſt the Robberies."*

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Feb. 5.

"*The laſt letters from Vienna confirm the accounts we have received from Conſtantinople, adviſing, that there is no longer any ſigns of accompliſhing a peace between the Turks and the Ruſſians; the Grand Signor having haughtily rejected as inacceptable the conditions propoſed by the Court of Peterſburgh, the ſubſtance of which is aſſured to be as follows.*

"1. *The liberty of a free navigation in the Black Sea.* 2. *The ceſſion of all Crimea for ever.* 3. *The independance of the Tartars, who are no longer to be ſubject to the Ottoman Porte in any degree.* 4. *The ceſſion of Moldavia, Walachia, and Beſſarabia, which provinces however the Ruſſians do not intend to take poſſeſſion of in their own right, but will transfer them to two other foreign Princes, who are not named.* 5. *The payment of twenty millions of rubles, to reimburſe the Ruſſians the expence they have been at on account of the preſent war.*

"*Theſe demands on the part of Ruſſia, ſo exaſperated the Grand Signor, that he rejected them with diſdain, and determined to riſk another campaign, and to command his army in perſon. Theſe letters add, that three camps are to be formed next ſpring, one near Luxembourg, another near Neuſtadt, and the third between Baden and Peſt in Hungary, the laſt of which, it is ſaid, is to conſiſt of between* 40 *and* 50,000 *men, with a proportionable train of artillery; from all which it is apparent that the Empreſs Queen has ſome important ſtroke in view, though at preſent it is not known.*"

It is confidently aſſerted, that the Livery will be ſhortly ſummoned to meet in Guildhall, in order to give their ſenſe on the ſubject of a Remonſtrance to the Throne, concerning the negociation with Spain.

Extract of an authentic Letter from Paris, Feb. 1.

"*War between Spain, us, and England, appeared lately almoſt unavoidable; the ſtorm ſeems to diſperſe for the preſent, but it is feared that, in the general confuſion of Europe, freſh broils may ariſe, as it was much againſt our will; and nothing but our own preſent unhappy ſituation has compelled us to contribute to the reſtoring tranquility between the contending parties.*

"*Nor Spain nor France can forget the ſevere checks we received in the laſt war, although peace was made very advantageouſly for us.*

"*Our marine increaſes apace, and will ſhortly be more than upon a reſpectable footing. We then ſhall once more try who ſhall be maſters of the ſea.*"

According to letters from Paris, ſome ſecret tranſactions between the French and Spaniſh Miniſters had lately been laid open to the moſt Chriſtian King, which it was thought would go near to ruin inevitably a certain Exile.

We hear a Remonſtrance of a ſingular nature has lately been made to an Ambaſſador at the Hague, concerning ſome intended Britiſh ſettlements in the Oriental iſlands, which the Dutch Eaſt India Company are very jealous of.

A certain Charge des Affaires, near St. James's Park, has lately diſavowed, in the ſtrongeſt terms, any connexion in a recent well-known public affair.

They write from Gibraltar, that the communication has for ſome time been ſhut up between that garriſon and the ſeveral ports in Barbary, under the dominion of the Emperor of Morocco, ſaid to be at the inſtigation of the French and Spaniſh Courts.

The conſpiracy formed between the Marquis de Grimaldi, the Head of the Spaniſh Miniſtry, and the Duke de Choiſeul, to involve Europe in a general war, was the real cauſe of the diſgrace of the latter. It was agreed between the two Miniſters, that the negotiation with England ſhould be protracted, till a French army of 40,000 *men could be got ready to march into Brabant. The Count de Stainville, Choiſeul's brother, was to have the command, and to carry a requiſition, that the United Provinces ſhould immediately become parties in the war on the ſide of France; in caſe of a refuſal, he was to commence hoſtilities. The States, upon the diſcovery of this ſecret machination, applied immediately to the King of Pruſſia, whoſe Miniſter was the firſt perſon who carried the deſigns of Choiſeul to the King, his Maſter. Louis, who is naturally an enemy to bloodſhed, preferred the turning out of his Miniſter to a war.*

We are informed by the laſt Liſbon packet, that the Court of Madrid has made a very extraordinary demand on that of Portugal.

Extract of a letter from Marſeilles, dated Jan. 18.

"By advices from Conſtantinople of the 3d inſtant, we learn, that the Grand Signor had depoſed Halil Pacha, his Grand Vizir, and had ſent him to Belgrade in the quality of Pacha. Achmet Effendi, who was priſoner of war, and ſet at liberty by the Ruſſians about three months ago, had been appointed to the office of Kiaja, or Lieutenant to the Grand Vizir."

The ſame advices add, that four Algerine ſhips of war were juſt arrived at Conſtantinople, and that the works in the different ports were carried on inceſſantly for the re-eſtabliſhment of their marine. They are now building in the Arſenal four capital ſhips of the line, which will be ready for ſea in the ſpring; they are alſo caſting guns for the ſhips, and the Topigi Pacha has ordered fifteen hundred pieces of artillery to be got ready, of different calibres.

Feb. 13. We are told ſome very extraordinary news is expected every day from the continent of Germany, but what that may be, puzzles our ableſt politicians; ſo ſecret and inſcrutable is the King of Pruſſia in all his grand deſigns.

Feb. 14. Mr. W-----n's dividing with the Minority, we hear, was a particular requeſt of that Gentleman the day before to the Premier, to let him down more gently with the Public, which was granted him then, as he would not be wanted; but not without a promiſe of recurring to his duty, whenever his vote ſhould be found neceſſary.

By a letter from an officer at Gibraltar, we are aſſured there is not the leaſt ſign of war at that place.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Feb. 1.

"When Mr. Gilbert de Voiſin, Greffier in Chief of the Parliament, received orders to reaſſume the function of his poſt, he wrote the following letter to the Chancellor:

"In conſequence of the King's orders, to which I ſhall always ſubmit myſelf, I ſet out this day for Paris, but at the ſame time I declare, that my honour, my duty, and my conſcience, do not permit me to perform the functions of an office which is no more. I have taken my oath to the Parliament, and I cannot exerciſe my functions but in concert with that Parliament. I ſhall never ſeparate myſelf from ſo reſpectable a body. It is with theſe ſentiments that I have the honour to offer the King my place, praying him to make my lot ſimilar to that of the other members of my company."

"The King having renewed his orders to him, he wrote the following letter:

"I cannot ſwerve from the anſwer I gave yeſterday; it contains the true ſentiments with which I am animated; my conſcience, honour and duty, forbid my doing the functions of a charge, which again I offer to the King, praying him not to impute to diſobedience a conduct dictated by the pureſt love, the moſt ſincere attachment, and the moſt profound reſpect."

"Laſt Sunday he received a Lettre de Cachet, which exiles him to Beſſieres in Upper Languedoc, and they ſignified to him at the ſame time the Arret of Council, which declares his poſt confiſcated to the King's uſe, for having acted contrary to the edict which is at preſent the baſis of the modern legiſlation. Mr. Gilbert de Voiſin's poſt coſt a million, and brings in 100,000 livres. The other Greffiers and Secretaries did not dare to do ſo bold an action, and ran away, but having received orders from the King to reſume their ſervice on pain of being impriſoned, the loſs of their offices, and that their children ſhould be declared unworthy to fill any poſt in the kingdom, they returned to their duty."

Yeſterday the following reſolutions were agreed on, viz. 5796l. for ſupporting the Civil Eſtabliſhment of Nova Scotia, for 1771; 3086l. for the Civil Eſtabliſhment of Georgia, for the ſaid year; 4350l. for Eaſt Florida; 6150l. for Weſt Florida; and 1885l. for defraying the charge of General Surveys in North-America.

We are aſſured that the Spaniſh Ambaſſador aſſerts, that Falkland Iſles are the real property of the French, who firſt ſettled them from part of the crews of ſome privateers, which were ſent from St. Malo's the end of the laſt century, from whence they were called Iſles Malouines. His Excellency on this occaſion, however, ſhould recollect, that our celebrated adventurer Sir Richard Hawkins, diſcovered them in his voyage to the South Seas ſo long as the year 1593.

A noble Lord lately compared the Miniſtry to the Iriſh Major in the play of the Weſt Indian (who was for ſettling the differences firſt, and diſputing about them afterwards) with this difference indeed, the Iriſhman might be deemed a man of honour; but how far our preſent agreement with Spain was honourable, is left for others to judge.

A letter from Warſaw, dated Jan. 25, *ſays, "Prince Galitzin, who commands the troops five miles from this city, is returned from his expedition, after having attacked and routed five bodies of Confederates, ſome of whom he killed, and took many priſoners, among whom is Marſhal Grabzowſki, and a Captain of the Cavalry."*

The following is the tranſlation of a letter wrote by the Duke de Choiſeul to the King of France, immediately after receiving his late diſmiſſion:

"*When your Majeſty honoured me with your favours and your bounty, I received them with the pureſt acknowledgment. This ſentiment could not but redouble in my heart the love I bear for your royal perſon, the application to my duties, and my efforts in all that could contribute to the glory of your reign. My incapacity only could cauſe the faults which have determined your Majeſty to withdraw from me your confidence. The diſmiſſion I receive with reſignation, as I did your benevolence with gratitude; and always penetrated with the ſame fidelity, I ſhall occupy myſelf in my retreat, in praying only that my ſucceſſor may unite more talents with as much zeal. I am, &c.*

DUC DE CHOISEUL."

Private letters from Vienna mention, that the Court entertains great, jealouſy, on account of the ambitious deſigns of the Ruſſians againſt the Turks.

They write from Amſterdam, that all the frontier towns of the Republick are ſoon to receive additional garriſons, and be put in a thorough ſtate of defence.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Algerines had committed ſome recent inſults upon the Daniſh flag, by ſeizing two rich ſhips of that nation in the Mediterranean.

This day at noon Lord North had a moſt numerous levee at the Cock-pit, Whitehall.

Yeſterday the Lower Aſſembly was very full, when the Spaniſh Papers were taken into conſideration, and an Addreſs of Thanks to a great Perſonage was voted, and carried by 275 *to* 157. *The Room ſat till three this morning.*

It is ſaid Colonel B---e made one of the beſt ſpeeches that has been heard in that Aſſembly for many years paſt.

We hear that the conſideration of the papers relative to the late negociation with Spain, which his M----y was addreſſed to lay before the Upper Aſſembly, ſome time ago, and which, after two ſeveral adjournments, was poſtponed, come on this day in the Upper Club-room.

This day was held a full Board of Admiralty, when expreſſes were ſent off to Falmouth, to be immediately forwarded for the naval Commanders at Gibraltar and Minorca.

It was reported this morning that Port Egmont is to be abandoned as a uſeleſs place, and no further ſettlement made on it by Great-Britain.

Feb. 16. *Yeſterday the Lord Chamberlain acquainted the upper aſſembly, that the addreſs moved for on Thurſday laſt, had been preſented to his Majeſty, and that it had been graciouſly received.*

We hear that a proteſt was entered yeſterday againſt the proceedings of the upper aſſembly on Thurſday; it is ſigned by almoſt all thoſe noble members who voted againſt the addreſs.

It is ſaid the two beſt ſpeeches which were made on Thurſday laſt, were thoſe of L--d C----n, and L--d S------ne.

A letter from a perſon of conſequence in France, ſays, The King's throne ſhakes under him, and his Crown totters on his head.

A letter from Peterſburgh gives the following account of the grand Ruſſian army for the Campaign in 1771.

Total Calvary,	8340
Infantry,	79000
Artillery,	1500
Couſki Calmucks,	14000
Coſſacks of the Don,	15000
Tartars of Nogai,	15000
	132140

The Militia of Coulrſk and Rinſki, forming a body of 2500 *men, with two regiments of dragoons of* 1600 *men each, ſupported with* 5 *regiments of infantry of* 1150 *men each, are ordered to take poſſeſſion of the Crimea, Otſchakow, and Kimburn;* 6000 *coſſacks, from the banks of the Dniper, are ordered upon this expedition. At Kinkermen there is now a fleet of* 14 *ſhips of* 20 *guns, with* 36 *tranſports,* 9 *bomb veſſels, and three fireſhips; a naval force, that commands the ſovereignty of the Black Sea. The Imperial Court is determined to admit of no preliminaries for a pacification between the two empires, unleſs the ſine qua non of the treaty is the actual and immediate poſſeſſion for ever to the Ruſſian Empire of the Crimea, of Taman, of Aſoff, of Kimburn, of Otſchakow, Bielgorod, Kittiannowa, Smil, Ren, and Onibzia, with a port upon the Black Sea to her ally of Perſia, and likewiſe three iſles in the Archipelago.---Beſides the above,* 30,000 *Coſſacks are marching from the Ukraine, to form the advanced parties of the Grand Ruſſian army.*

The preſs continues very warm on the river, and ſeamen are ſo ſcarce, that upwards of 20 *ſhips, outward bound, are detained at Graveſend for want of them.*

Feb. 20. *The preſent plan of government is to keep the forces in the ſtate they are at preſent for one year, in which time we ſhall be able to ſee what the intention of our old enemies are.*

The report circulated on Sunday, relative to the King of Spain's refuſal to ratify the late convention, we are pretty well aſſured, was hatched by ſome Tool of the Miniſtry, in order to ſtrengthen the public opinion in favour of their conduct about that unhappy affair. The King of Spain is not ſo much a fool, but that he can forſee the many advantages that event will produce, and there cannot be even the ſhadow of a doubt, of his not eagerly embracing ſo favourable an opportunity of ratifying the ſame.

Feb. 21. It is ſaid that when the Britiſh Miniſtry firſt made remonſtrances to the Court of Spain, for reparation of the inſult at Falkland's Iſland, the *pecuniary demand* they made was, the immediate payment of *three hundred thouſand pounds*; at the ſecond interview they dropped down to *one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds*; and at laſt they ſigned the Convention.

Col. Burgoyne, who voted with the Minority on Wedneſday laſt, in the Lower Aſſembly, has a regiment, and a government under the Crown.

It is ſaid the preſs warrants will not be ſtopt at the expiration of this month, but will be continued in force longer, there not being above two-thirds of the men raiſed that were at firſt intended.

It is ſaid that there will be two lotteries this year.

Letters by Monday's Holland mail, bring an account of the death of the Doge of Genoa.

A certain Nobleman (Lord R.) is of opinion. "That though the diſavowal of the proceedings at Falkland's Iſland may be conſidered as humiliating to the Court of Spain, yet the declaration and acceptance, under the reſervation of the queſtion of prior right, do not, after the heavy expences incurred, either convey a ſatisfaction adequate to the inſult on the honour of Great-Britain, or afford any reaſonable grounds to believe that peace, on terms of honour, can be laſting."

Notwithſtanding the late Convention, the Spaniards go on with their warlike preparations, ſo that war ſeems to be determined upon, when France ſhall be in a condition to join the views of the Court of Madrid.

Letters from Port-Mahon, dated Jan. 24, ſay, that a Daniſh fleet of ſhips of the line, and two frigates, which had put in there, were preparing to ſail from thence for Algiers, to demand reſtitution of the two Daniſh merchantmen which were taken by the Algerine Xebecks in the Mediterranean, and carried into that place; and, in caſe ſatisfaction is not made, to bombard the town.

By private letters which were received on Monday night, France is involved in one univerſal ſcene of confuſion. The inhabitants in all the inland provinces, deſtitute of every thing that can render life comfortable, or even tolerable, are riſing into petty inſurrections, which, it was feared, would very ſoon become general; and the inhabitants of Paris are clamorous about the loſs of their few remaining liberties. His Majeſty comes as ſeldom as poſſible into Paris; never, indeed, but when it is abſolutely neceſſary. He reſides at Verſailles, and ſees but little company. On the 6th inſt. a traiterous paper was found paſted up in the ſquare of Lewis XIV, adviſing the people to a *revolution*.

If credit may be given to ſome private letters from Paris, the name of the Grand Monarque, which heretofore was almoſt adored by the Public, is now mentioned with a ſort of abhorence by the common people.

Other accounts from France ſay, that a letter ſigned Damiens, had lately been dropped in the royal apartments of Verſailles, which had ſpread great conſternation among the Courtiers.

Private letters from Vienna adviſe, that the Ruſſian Miniſter at that Court was daily expected to be recalled, which predicted the gathering of a ſtorm in the North.

Feb. 23. *On Thurſday a meſſenger arrived in town from Madrid, with the Catholic King's ratification of the convention entered into between his ambaſſador Prince Maſſerano and the Britiſh Court. And, Yeſterday morning notice was ſent to the coffee-houſes about the Royal Exchange, to prevent the merchants making further applications for protections, as matters were finally adjuſted between England and Spain.*

Twelve hundred thouſand pounds is the neat ſum expended upon the late preparations for war.

The ſinking fund, brought in the year 1770, to account at the Exchequer, is 2,700,000l. juſt 650,000l. more than in the year 1764, when Mr. Grenville was at the head of the Treaſury.

When the Prince Maſſerano was treated with about ſigning the convention, twenty hours only were allowed him to a determination. It is further aſſerted, that the diſpatches, which notified this act to the Spaniſh Court, prevented a meditated attack upon Gibraltar, which at that time it ſeems was reſolved on.

By private letters from Madrid to an eminent merchant of this city it appears, that the Spaniards are, at this moment, with all diligence and diſpatch, carrying on hoſtile preparations, both by ſea and land. In conſequence of which, a blow is very ſpeedily to be given; and Gibraltar is ſaid to be the intended victim.----- The above mentioned letters have been communicated to Lord Sandwich.

BOSTON, April 8.

April the 4th, the Speaker communicated to the Houſe a Letter from Mr. Agent Franklin, dated London, December 24, 1770, from which we have the Pleaſure to inform our Readers, that the Deſign of our Enemies to curtail our Charter, with which we have been ſo hardly threatened, was laid aſide.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.

By Captain Sparks there is Advice of the Death of the Honourable RICHARD PENN, Eſq; one of the Proprietaries of this Province, and Father of the Honourable JOHN PENN, Eſq; our Governor.

What follows is the Subſtance of ſeveral Letters by Captain Sparks.

Portſmouth, Feb. 6. "At preſent the expected Rupture with Spain is accommodated, but how long it will remain, is very uncertain.----Liſt of Ships at Spithead, Jan. 29; three of 90 Guns; two of 80; eleven of 74; one of 70; five of 64; one of 60; one of 50; four of 32; three of 28; two of 18; and two of 14 Guns; and ſince that, ſeveral others from Chatham and Plymouth; alſo the Tweed, juſt arrived from Boſton.----It is reckoned there are 2200 People now employed in the Dock, who work double Tides and Sundays; which makes every Body think we ſhall have a briſk Trade here ſoon."

London, Feb. 10. "You have no Doubt heard of the Accommodation which has taken Place between our Court and the Court of Spain. Viewing the Conduct of the Miniſtry in this Affair in the moſt candid Light, it is certainly infamous and diſhonourable. The King of Spain only gives up the *Poſſeſſion* of Falkland Iſland, but reſerves a Power of diſputing the *Right* to it, whenever he pleaſes. Between private Perſons an Acknowledgment of an Injury, and a Claim at the ſame time to repeat it again, would juſtly be thought a very abſurd Satisfaction; but this is all the Satisfaction the Engliſh have received from the Court of Spain."

Feb. 13. "The Contentions, with reſpect to Liberty, in this Country, are partly ſubſided; however, Freedom of Sentiment and Expreſſion ſtill prevails in a great Degree, and Reflections are daily publiſhed againſt the Royal Family, and the preſent Adminiſtration."

Feb. 19. "Laſt Wedneſday the Debates reſpecting the late Negotiation with Spain, came on in both Houſes of Parliament; when, after many ſpirited, tho' fruitleſs Arguments, on the Part of the Minority, it was reſolved, by a very great Majority, that an Addreſs of Thanks ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, for his *great Condeſcenſion* in laying before them the Papers relative to Falkland Iſland, with the Court of Madrid; and for preſerving the Nation from the War which threatened them, and maintaining the Dignity and Honour of the Crown.----Colonel Barre greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf on this Occaſion, and even exceeded his uſual Eloquence, and Warmth of Expreſſion; but all the Rhetoric of this great Patriot, with the Aſſiſtance of Mr. Burke, and many other Men of Eminence in the Minority, was not able to overpower the Friends of Adminiſtration; and Abilities yielded to Numbers."

Captain Sparks left London the 24th of February, and the Land's End the 3d of March. At Graveſend he met great Numbers of the Gallies returning to London, the Preſs Warrants being all called in. The Ship New-York, Captain Haight, for New-York, ſailed in Company with him down Channel; and the Dutcheſs of Gordon, Captain Wynn, was to ſail for the ſame Place about the 26th of February.-----On the 4th of March, about 60 Leagues Weſtward of the Lizard, he ſpoke the Ship Hannah, Captain Jarvis, from Boſton for London, all well; on the 6th Inſtant, in Lat. 38: 26, ſpoke a Schooner from North-Carolina for Plymouth, 3 Days out; and the next Day, about 70 Miles Eaſtward of our Capes, he ſpoke the Snow Stirling, Captain Lawrence, from this Port for Madeira, all well.

In the Boſton Gazette, of the 8th Inſtant, we find that a Motion was made in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, then ſitting at Cambridge, for appointing a Committee to prepare an Addreſs to his Excellency Governor Hutchinſon, on his Appointment to the Government; but the ſame was over-ruled in the Negative; and that a Meſſage was ſent to his Excellency, requeſting him to remove the Great and General Court to its ancient and eſtabliſhed Seat in Boſton; but his Excellency had declined granting their Requeſt; after which the Houſe proceeded to Buſineſs as uſual.

From LISBON we have the following Extract.

Extract of a Letter from the Conſul at St. Michael's.

"On the 10th of January, in the Inſtant I was cloſing this Letter, there came to me News of a Veſſel Bottom upwards, at the Weſt End of this Iſland, which ſeems to be a Brigantine sheathed, Part of her Cargoe Mahogany, and white Oak Barrel Staves; ſhe has no Maſts nor Rigging, nor no Soul on board of her, I imagine ſhe may be from New-England; at Foot are the Marks of ſome of the Mahogany Timber, taken in Haſte as I write this; ſhall take the neceſſary Steps for the Owners making their Claim when known; ſhe ſeems as if ſhe had been overſet ſome Time. NH 79, 64. 24, 32. 53, 49. 62. 57. 75. The ſame Pieces have SMG, and ſome NF & W. In a few Days we may know more Particulars, as I have ſent People for that Purpoſe."

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captains Volans, and Davidſon, at Briſtol; Moore, at Portſmouth; Allen, at Learne; M'Caddon, at Londonderry; Johnſon, Keith and Finley, at Newry; Malcolm, at Belfaſt; and Captain Moore, at Dingle de Couch.

Captain Burnet, from New-England, is arrived in London.

Cowes, Feb. 2. Arrived the Union, Hooper, from South-Carolina, and a Brig from the Eaſt, ſuppoſed to be the Portland, Pitt, from South-Carolina.

Deal, Feb. 6. Sailed for the River, the Bland, Vite, from Virginia.

Feb. 12. Came down and ſailed, the Adventure, Maynard, for Maryland; and the Joſeph, Pyrer, for Rhode-Iſland.

Falmouth, Feb. 18. Sailed, the Mercury Packet, Dillon, for New-York.

*** *For Mr. THOMAS's Piece, ſee the Supplement.*

*** The Members of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, are deſired to be punctual in attending at their HALL To-morrow Evening, Half an Hour after 6 o'Clock; it being the Time of voting for ſuch Gentlemen as have been propoſed for new Members, during the laſt three Months.

☞ DAVID HALL has imported from London, a general Aſſortment of WRITING PAPER; and a great Variety of genteel PAPER HANGINGS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Roſe, G. Ord, from Liſbon. Schooner Polly, S. Green, New-Providence. Schooner Speedwell, A. Dyer, and Sloop Africa, D. Lery, North-Carolina. Ship Mary and Elizabeth, J. Sparks, London. Sloop Almſbury, W. Wyer, Piſcataqua.

OUTWARDS. Snow Roſe, G. Ord, and Ship Sally. G. Barwick, for Liſbon. Ship Britannia, N. Falconer, London. Schooner Betſy and Katie, T. Sherman, Georgia. Brig Content, W. Price, Antigua. Sloop Betſy, J. Hull, Rhode-Iſland.

CLEARED. Brig Speedwell, J. Cox, to Grenades. Brig Paragon, W. Barber, Jamaica. Brig Humlird, S. Collogg, N. London. Brig Two Friends, J. Peter, Brig Nancy, W. Adamſon, and Ship Rebecca and Suſanna, R. Caſſon, Liſbon. Sloop Sally, G. Aſh, Boſton. Ship Franklin, Moſes Rankin, Cork. Schooner Amelia, S. Chowne, Virginia. Schooner Unity, W. Carliſle, Antigua. Schooner Polly, S. Green, to New-Providence.

On Saturday next will be publiſhed, and ſold by HALL *and* SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office* (Price Five Shillings)

THE LAWS paſſed by the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province, during their laſt Seſſion.

The PROPRIETORS of the

CHINA FACTORY,

Have great Pleaſure in acquainting the PUBLIC,

THAT notwithſtanding their declining the Reception of any more Bones, they are determined to carry on the WORKS upon the moſt extenſive Principles, and will engage to deliver CHINA at as low a Rate as any imported in the laſt Ships from England.

JUST IMPORTED in the Elizabeth, Captain Chriſtie, from London, and the Coulſton, Captain Carr, from Briſtol, and to be ſold, on the cheapeſt terms, by

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore, in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A Very large and general aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, which he is now opening. ‡

JUST IMPORTED in the laſt veſſels from England, and to be ſold, on the moſt reaſonable terms, by

PETER WIKOFF,

At his ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, near the Old Ferry-houſe,

A general aſſortment of DRY GOODS.

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON, and will be ſold cheap, for Caſh, by

WILLDAY & MONTGOMERY,

A Neat Aſſortment of SILKS, and other GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon.

CALEB & AMOS FOULKE,

HAVE imported from London and Briſtol, a general Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST INDIA GOODS, which they will ſell, on reaſonable Terms, at their Store, on the North-ſide of Market-ſtreet, near the Corner of Fourth-ſtreet. ¶

JOSEPH SWIFT,

At his ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, is now opening

A Large and general aſſortment of GOODS, imported in the laſt veſſels from London, which he will ſell, upon the loweſt terms, for caſh, or ſix months credit.

ROBERT BASS, APOTHECARY,

In MARKET-STREET,

HAS this Day imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. James Sparks, from London, an extenſive Variety of CAPITAL DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. &c. which are now opening, and will be ſold on the uſual eaſy Terms.--------Medicines faithfully prepared, Preſcriptions and Family Receipts at all Times carefully attended to.

The ſaid ROBERT BASS will, in two or three Weeks, remove to a very commodious Houſe, a few Doors from where he now lives, up Market-ſtreet, and next Door to Benjamin Franklin, Eſq;

JUST IMPORTED by the Captains Falconer, Chriſtie, and Sparks, from London, and to be ſold, on the loweſt Terms, by

SAMUEL PLEASANTS,

At his Store, in Water ſtreet, the ſecond Door above Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

A Large and general Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon. 4w

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JUST IMPORTED in the Britannia, Captain Falconer, from London, and to be ſold, by

ROBERT WILSON,

At his ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, near the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

A NEAT aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which he will diſpoſe of on very reaſonable terms. ‡

JUST IMPORTED, and to be ſold by

GEORGE BARTRAM.

At the ſign of the Naked Boy, in Second-ſtreet,

A GENERAL aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, among which, a great variety of ſuper and ſuperfine BROADCLOTHS.

IMPORTED by

GEORGE FULLERTON,

And now opening at his ſtore in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

A LARGE aſſortment of 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, from 2s. to 6s. and 6d. per yard; alſo white Iriſh ſheetings, which he will ſell extremely low for caſh or ſhort credit, and a few pieces beſt furniture checks, with an aſſortment of mens and boys felt hats.

N. B. He has alſo for ſale, about 30 barrels roſin, which he will ſell at 9s. per cent. by the ſingle barrel, or at 8s, 6d. per cent, by the quantity.

Philadelphia, 15th of Fourth Month, April, 1771.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, are deſired to attend at the ſaid Hoſpital on the 30th Inſtant, being the third Day of the Week, at Three o'Clock Afternoon, a general Meeting being neceſſary, in order to conſider ſome Letters and Papers lately received from London; and particularly to authorize the Managers to execute a proper Power of Attorney to ſome Perſons in London, to receive a Sum of Money from the Bank of England, there depoſited for the Uſe of the ſaid Hoſpital; for which Purpoſe the Managers requeſt the Contributors would not fail of giving their Attendance. *Signed by Order of a Board of Managers,*

JAMES PEMBERTON, Clerk.

The Contributors are likewiſe requeſted to obſerve, that their annual Meeting is to be held according to Law, on the 5th Day of next Month, between the Hours of Two and Six o'Clock, in the Afternoon, at the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, for the Election of twelve Managers and a Treaſurer, for the Year enſuing, and to inſpect the Accounts for the Year paſt.

JUST IMPORTED in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Glaſgow, and now opening by

JOHN MITCHELL,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

A VERY large and general aſſortment of European and East-India GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on the very loweſt terms, for caſh or ſhort credit.

JAMES REYNOLDS, *Carver & Gilder,*

On the bank ſide of Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia, has imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Sparks,

A Great variety of uſeful and ornamental LOOKING GLASSES, &c.

ELIZABETH REYNOLDS begs leave to inform the public in general, and her friends in particular, that ſhe has imported in the above veſſel, a neat aſſortment of linen drapery and millenary goods, which ſhe will diſpoſe of on the loweſt terms, and ſhall be greatly obliged to any perſons who will pleaſe to favour her with their cuſtom. Tf.

JOSEPH WOOD,

At the corner of Market and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite the Court-houſe, has juſt imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Sparks, from London,

A Large and very neat aſſortment of GOLD and SILVER LACE, a great variety of the neweſt faſhioned gold and ſilver buttons, loops, bands and buckles for hats, thread, ſpangles and ſleazes for embroidery, gold and ſilver coat and waiſtcoat baſket buttons, &c. &c. which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, at the loweſt rates, for CASH only.

He has likewiſe a freſh ſupply of other GOODS as uſual.

CALEB HEWES, *Hat-maker,*

In Market-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreet, five doors below Hall and Sellers's printing-office, at the ſign of the White Hat and Beaver,

HAVING erected a manufactory for wool hats, propoſes carrying on that branch of the buſineſs, in a more extenſive manner than has yet been effected in this city. Thoſe who are pleaſed to encourage this undertaking, may depend on being ſupplied with wool hats of different kinds, manufactured in the beſt and neateſt manner, and at the loweſt prices. Allowances will be made to ſhop-keepers, and others, that take a quantity. Beaver and caſtor hats are alſo made and ſold by him as uſual.

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON, in the Elizabeth, Captain Chriſtie, and now opening, by

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,

At his ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

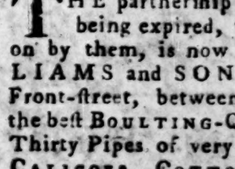
A Large and valuable aſſortment of GOODS, which he will ſell upon the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh; amongſt which are, A great variety of *ſuperfine, ſecond,* and coarſe broadcloths, with ſuitable trimmings; brown, drab, and other coloured ſuperfine caſſimers; black, white, and pink Engliſh ſattins; black, brown, and cinnamon paduaſoys and ducapes; flowered mantuas, of the moſt faſhionable patterns; ſilk handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Likewiſe an aſſortment of printed calicoes, and other India piece goods; a great variety of Iriſh linens, Manchester checks, &c. &c. Alſo beſt London PORT, in quarter caſks and hampers.

April 13, 1771.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away yeſterday morning, from Sarah Davis's, of Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named John Palmer, about 17 years of age, about 5 feet 1 inch high, brown hair, and grey eyes; had on an old caſtor hat, half worn, a light coloured cloth jacket, made ſailor faſhion, with cuffs to the ſleeves, old leather breeches, ſomewhat torn in the ſtride, blue yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, a coarſe ſhirt, without buttons at the collar. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal in this province, or delivers him to either of the ſubſcribers, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by SARAH DAVIS, near the Valley forge, RICHARD MILES, on Lancaſter road, near the Spread Eagle, or SAMUEL MILES, in Philadelphia. §

For LONDON,



The Ship MARY and ELIZABETH,

JAMES SPARKS, Maſter,

She is a good Ship, and has extraordinary Accommodations for Paſſengers, Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board, and will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOHN HEAD, *the Maſter on board the Ship, at William Allen's Wharff, or at the* London Coffee-houſe. Philad. 4th Mo. 15, 1771.

WANTED.

A JOURNEYMAN FULLER, that can be recommended for a good workman, may meet with good encouragement, by applying to me in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, JOHN DUNBAR. ‡

Germantown Library, April 11, 1771.

THE Members of the Germantown Library, are deſired to meet on Monday, the 6th day of May next, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at their library room, at the houſe of John Johnſon, jun. in Germantown aforeſaid, to chooſe their directors, treaſurer and ſecretary for the enſuing year, and to make their twenty-ſeventh annual payment. By order of the directors,

¶ ANTHONY JOHNSON, Treaſurer.

CAME to the houſe of JOHN MITCHELL, at the ſign of the Ship in Darby, on the 11th inſtant, a roan mare, ſuppoſed to be a ſtray, a black mane and tail, has no ſhoes on, and about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

CAME to the plantation of THOMAS TAYLOR, of Springfield, Cheſter county, on the 12th day of this inſtant April, a bay gelding, about 7 years old, about 15 hands and a half high, ſhod all round. The owner coming, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again. §

THE partnerſhip of WILLIAMS and ELDRIDGE being expired, the buſineſs, which was formerly carried on by them, is now under the firm of DANIEL WILLIAMS and SONS; who have for ſale, at their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between the Coffee-houſe and Cheſtnut-ſtreet, the beſt BOULTING-CLOTHS of all kinds, wholeſale and retail; Thirty Pipes of very good Madeira WINE; a few Pieces of CALICOES, COTTONS, &c. &c.

DANIEL WILLIAMS, and SONS.

JUST IMPORTED in the Britannia, Captain Falconer, from London, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

A NEAT aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, conſiſting of printed calicoes and cottons, white and brown Ruſſia ſheeting, cambricks, long and clear lawns, cotton and linen checks, ozenbrigs, haberdaſhery; pepper, nutmegs and cinnamon, ſhot and bar lead, G B wool cards, &c.----He has alſo for ſale, a ſmall quantity of the beſt French indigo, ground redwood, madder, braziletto wood, and logwood. 4 W.

JUST IMPORTED from London, and to be ſold by

CHARLES MEREDITH,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, within one door of Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

A VARIETY of India chints, calicoes taffeties, and India china, conſiſting in compleat ſetts of enamelled and blue and white for tea, enamelled and blue and white diſhes, plates, tea pots, bowls, cups and ſaucers, &c. §

HENRY BARNHOLD, GROCER,

In Second-ſtreet, the 3d door above the Engliſh Church, and oppoſite to Mr. William Whitebread's Tavern, Philadelphia,

HAS for ſale, a neat and freſh aſſortment of ſweet oil, viz. Beſt Florence oil, by the cheſt or ſmaller quantity; ſecond ditto, by the gallon, from 60 gallons to 1 quart; which he hopes to ſell as cheap as any perſon in the city, if not cheaper, and of the beſt quality.-----Said *Barnhold* has a large and neat aſſortment of GROCERIES, too tedious to mention, which he will ſell at the very loweſt prices; and as he is determined to procure the beſt of groceries, he hopes to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.

JUST IMPORTED in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Briſtol, by

RANDLE MITCHELL,

And to be ſold at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, by HUHGH DONALDSON, his attorney, on the very loweſt terms, for caſh or ſix months credit,

A General aſſortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

N. B. As RANDLE MITCHELL is now abroad, he has left directions with me to aſſure his friends and cuſtomers, that they may rely on being ſupplied, and their orders faithfully executed, on as low terms as any in the city; and they will have credit, and attention paid to their commands, equally as if he was himſelf preſent. *Tf.* H. DONALDSON.

WATCHES.

JUST IMPORTED from London, in the Britannia, Captain Falconer,

A PARCEL of new Watches, warranted to keep good time, and to be ſold at very moderate prices. Clocks made and mended; alſo repeating, horizontal and plain Watches repaired in the compleateſt manner, by SAMUEL JEFFERYS, in Second-ſtreet, between Chriſt-church and the Court-houſe, Philadelphia. ¶

To be LETT together by the Year,

And entered on immediately,

THE well accuſtomed Wharff, with ſeveral convenient Stores thereon, known by the Name of Carpenter's Wharff and Stores. For Terms, enquire of

¶ JOSEPH HILLBORN, near the ſame.

JUST IMPORTED, by

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

And now ſelling at his ſhop in Second-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet,

A General Aſſortment of India CHINA, conſiſting of tureens, oblong diſhes, plates of all ſorts, baking diſhes, jars and beakers, tea pots and ſtands, ſugar diſhes, handled cups and ſaucers, cuſtard cups, pickle ſhells, tea and coffee cups and ſaucers, half pint baſons and ſaucers, ſmall cream jugs, muſtard pots, tavern bowls and nibbs, baſons of all ſizes, blue and white tea-table ſetts, enamelled ditto, compleat, ſauce-boats in ſizes, and ſmall enamelled tea pots; alſo an aſſortment of cruit frames, from cut glaſs and ſilver tops, to the loweſt prices.----Likewiſe ſundry DRY GOODS, viz. India calicoes, nankeen patterns, Ravens duck, worſted hoſe, cloth-coloured mitts, linen handkerchiefs, quality binding, Tully gartering, Scotch threads, ſhirt buttons, Holland tapes and royal paſteboards; black pepper, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, powder and ſhot, and bar lead, red lead and magnes in ſmall caſks, ground redwood, madder, &c. The above articles will be ſold very low for caſh.

*** Said *Stansbury* expects a general aſſortment of glaſs, cream-coloured, delph, white and enamelled ſtone, black, and Nottingham wares.

Philadelphia, April 1771.

EIGHTY-FIVE dozen of graſs, cradling and briar ſcythes, and one hundred dozen of ſickles, made ready for the enſuing ſeaſon; a quantity of ſtraw knives, tanners knives, and drawing knives, ſmiths bellows, iron work for grift-mills, the ſpindle and rine made after the old or new method, clothiers, timber, packing, tobacco, and other large ſcrews, ſaw-mill and fulling-mill irons, large ſcale-beams for millers, or larger draughts; all made by the ſubſcribers, living at the ſign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, who believe they will prove as good as any made elſewhere, which they will ſell at reaſonable rates, wholeſale or retail, warranted or unwarranted.-----They have for ſale four pair of clothiers ſhears, which they are informed were made by John Griffith, alſo black lead crucibles of John Stephens's make, known to be good. STEPHEN PASCHALL, and ſon STEPHEN PASCHALL. § 9 W.

To be LETT, and entered upon immediately,

THAT well known premiſes, lying in Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, near Oldman's Creek upper Bridge, where Taylor and Gardiner keep ſtore, with the houſes, ſhop and ſeveral out-houſes, and five acres of land, and a public landing, lying upon the ſaid premiſes; where ſhallops and wood-boats conſtantly frequent to load with ſtaves, wood, and other lumber. For further particulars, enquire of

¶ EZEKIEL WRIGHT, near the premiſes.

To be SOLD by way of PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Monday, the 29th of this inſtant April,

A PLANTATION in Chriſtiana Hundred, New-Caſtle county, 4 miles from Wilmington, and 2 from Newport, containing 300 acres of land, well manured, good for all ſorts of grain; 180 cleared, 10 of which are watered and bottom meadow, and much more may be made, as there is a large run running through ſaid plantation, the reſt well timbered; there are on the premiſes a large dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, ſhop and ſmoke-houſe, a young orchard of good fruit, and a well of good water at the door. At ſame time will be ſold, eight acres of drained marſh, adjoining Newport, in good order; and ſown with timothy, which produces a large quantity of hay yearly. The purchaſer paying part of the purchaſe-money down, the reſt of the payments will be made eaſy, giving good ſecurity, and paying intereſt. Attendance will be given at 12 o'clock on ſaid day, on the premiſes, and the title and conditions made known, by EMPSON BIRD. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Nantmell townſhip, Cheſter county, about the beginning of September laſt, a brown BULL, ſuppoſed to be three years old. The owner coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have him again. JOSEPH DARLINTON. ¶

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBERS,

A LOT of GROUND, fronting the river Schuylkill, containing about 18 acres, ſix whereof are woodland, pleaſantly ſituated, a little above the Falls of ſaid river, about five miles from Philadelphia, adjoining Jacob Lewis's country ſeat.-----Alſo to be ſold or lett, one other lot, containing 12 and a half acres, two and a half whereof are woodland, on which is a good tan-yard, very conveniently ſupplied with water, a dwelling-houſe, mill-houſe, and currying-room; late the eſtate of Edward Robeſon, deceaſed. ANNE ROBESON, PETER ROBESON, OWEN JONES, junior, Execut. 6 W.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from the Sign of Admiral Warren, on Lancaſter road, to the Ferry on Schuylkill, commonly known by the name of the Upper Ferry; where he purpoſes having two ropes, with boats, wharves, ſheds, ſtables, &c. in compleat order (as ſoon as poſſible) for the moſt expeditious paſſage for travellers and carriages of all kinds; and as he has laid in a ſtock of liquors of the beſt quality, and intends to keep genteel entertainment, for all gentlemen and ladies, that will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, he hopes, by aſſiduity, induſtry and complaiſance, to deſerve the encouragement of the public, and in particular his old friends and acquaintances; whoſe former favours he thankfully acknowledges, and craves the continuance of their cuſtom, which ſhall be ever gratefully received, by

The public's moſt humble ſervant,

CALEB PARRY.

N. B. All waggoners, &c. may depend upon the moſt ſpeedy paſſage, and civil uſage, poſſible. ¶ 7*f*6 Tbc.

Kingſeſs, April 10, 1771.

WHEREAS a certain Duncan M'Sparran, ſome time laſt ſummer, left a couple of Horſe Colts, the one riſing 4 years, the other 3 years old, with me the ſubſcriber, and he not coming to take them away according to promiſe; theſe are therefore to notify the ſaid M'Sparran, or any other perſon, who may have a right by or under him to the ſaid colts, to come and prove their property, and pay the charges, before the 27th inſtant, or they will be ſold for the ſame on ſaid day, at the Sign of the Blue Bell in Kingſeſs aforeſaid, by me CHRISTOPHER ELLIOTT. ¶

New-Caſtle County, on Delaware, April 16, 1771.

NOW confined in the goal of ſaid county as runaways, viz. A certain Betty Berry, *as ſhe calls herſelf, about 20 years of age, ſays ſhe is ſervant to Mr. Daniel Turner, of the county aforeſaid; a certain* Polly Matthews, *a likely young girl, ſays ſhe belongs to Mr. Thomas Davis, Inn-holder, at Frederick-Town, Cæcil county, Maryland; a certain* Sanders Bickham, *a luſty young fellow, wears a bonnet, and ſays he belongs to Duncan Caudon, of Sword's-Town, near Charles-Town, in Maryland.*

A Negroe man, named Jack, *and* Prudence, *his wife, who ſay they belong to James Cronkelton, of New-Caſtle county; a Negroe man, named* Tom, *ſays he belongs to Widow Bayard, of Philadelphia; a Negroe man, named* Jack, *ſays he belongs to Francis Holland, of Holland's Iſland, in Maryland.*

Their maſters are deſired to come in ten days from the date hereof, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold out for the ſame, without further notice, by

† ROBERT MACK, *Goaler.*

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

Living on the premiſes, in the townſhip of Charleſtown, and county of Cheſter, and may be entered on immediately,

ONE Hundred ACRES of extraordinary good LAND, about 50 acres cleared, 14 acres whereof are excellent watered meadow, the woodland well timbered; there are on the premiſes a ſmall log dwelling-houſe, and a good fluted-wheel ſaw-mill, with a very convenient ſeat for any other water-works, beautifully ſituated on that plentiful and never-failing ſtream, called Pickrin, about 23 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile from a good landing on the river Schuylkill, in a plentiful part for timber. The title indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to PATRICK ANDERSON. ¶

April 16, 1771.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of 735 acres of land, on a branch of North-East River, in Cæcil County, Maryland, on which there is a frame dwelling houſe, kitchen, barn, ſtables, ſpring-houſe, an over-ſhot griſt-mill, with 5 feet head, the mill-houſe is built with ſtone, 45 feet by 35 feet; there are two pair of ſtones, one Cologne, the other country, with boulting and hoiſting gears that go by water; the mill race and dam may be kept up at a ſmall expence; and a ſaw-mill may be erected adjoining the griſt-mill, at a ſmall charge, as the one race and dam will ſerve them both. The mill is well ſituated for a conſtant ſupply of wheat, being within one mile and a half of a landing on North-East River; where wheat may be brought to from both ſides of Cheſapeak Bay, with the ſame eaſe in point of navigation, as to the Head of Elk. This ſituation hath the chance of two markets, viz. Philadelphia and Baltimore-Town; it is diſtant 17 miles from Chriſtiana Bridge. Of this tract 170 acres are cleared, 30 whereof are good meadow, and as much more may be made, and the greateſt part of the whole conveniently watered, the woodland well timbered, and it joins a large quantity of woodland belonging to the North-East Forge, that makes a great out-let for ſtock; there is on ſaid plantation a large body of yellow oker, a ſpecies of paint, that upon trial has been found to equal any imported from England, and will be very valuable to the owner. The purchaſer, upon paying down part of the conſideration money, may have reaſonable time allowed him for paying the remainder, with intereſt. The title to ſaid land is indiſputably good. For terms of ſale, apply to JOHN READ, at Chriſtiana Bridge, or ANDREW READ, on the premiſes. ¶ 3 M.

To COVER this SEASON,

THE famous ENGLISH DRAY-HORSE; ſix years old this ſeaſon, a natural trotter, a jet black, mounts 17 hands high, meaſures 16 inches round the knee joint, and as big in proportion otherwiſe; the ſaid horſe is much admired for his courage, ſhape, marks and beauty, likewiſe for his ſtrength and trueneſs in drawing, was foaled in Lincolnſhire, in Old England, and imported by Colonel Francis; is now kept by the ſubſcriber, living in Pennſbury townſhip, formerly called Kennet, in Cheſter county, between Kennet Meeting-houſe and the Forks of Brandywine creek, near Benjamin Taylor's mill, where he is to cover at Twenty Shillings a mare for the ſeaſon. At which place is alſo kept a neat Hackney HORSE, of a lofty carriage, high courage, and paces ſwift, to cover at Ten Shillings a mare the ſeaſon. Any perſons that pleaſe to ſend their mares, may depend upon their being taken good care of, by me ISAAC TAYLOR. §

GALLANT,

THE noted Sopus Horſe for getting fine colts, allowed to be one of the fineſt country-bred horſes in America; he is eight years old this graſs, a good bay, with a ſtar, a mealy noſe, a black mane and tail, 15 hands 2 inches high, walks, trots and carries, equal to any of his blood; intended for COVERING at Twenty Shillings per MARE the ſeaſon; kept by the ſubſcriber, in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county. JOSEPH RICHARDSON. ¶

Bucks County, April 4, 1771.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 8th day of May next, at two o' clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-houſe of the Widow Siddon, Inn-keeper, in the townſhip of Newtown, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper-Makefield, Bucks county; bounded by lands of Benjamin Taylor, Robert Merrick, Benjamin Harvey, and others; containing about 109 acres (be the ſame more or leſs) with the appurtenances; late the property of George Clift, ſeized and taken in execution. Alſo at the ſame time and place will be expoſed to public ſale, one other valuable meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, joining on Neſhaminy creek, ſituate in the townſhip of Northampton, containing about 200 acres of land, with the appurtenances, 40 acres of which are good meadow, the whole plantation well watered and timbered, having thereon erected a good ſtone houſe, barn, orchard, and other valuable improvements; late the property of James Dyer, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JOSEPH ELLICOTT, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 9th day of May next, at two o' clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Richard Leedom, Inn-keeper, in the townſhip of Southampton, a certain valuable meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton aforeſaid; bounded by lands of Stephen Watts, Arthur Watts, James Garriſſon, and others; containing about 20 acres (be the ſame more or leſs) with the appurtenances, having thereon erected a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, orchard, and other valuable improvements; late the property of John Watts, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ JOSEPH ELLICOTT, Sheriff.

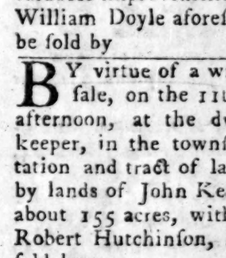
BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 10th day of May next, at two o' clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-houſe of William Doyle, Inn-keeper, in the townſhip of New-Britain, a certain valuable meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of New-Britain aforeſaid; bounded by land late Jeremiah Langhorn's, deceaſed, William Dungan, and others; containing about 150 acres (be the ſame more or leſs) with the appurtenances, having thereon erected a good ſtone houſe, barn, orchard, and other valuable improvements; late the property of Edward Doyle, and William Doyle aforeſaid, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JOSEPH ELLICOTT, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 11th day of May next, at two o' clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Nicholas Patterſon, Inn-keeper, in the townſhip of Tenicum, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Tenicum aforeſaid; bounded by lands of John Kelly, James Smith, and others; containing about 155 acres, with the appurtenances; late the property of Robert Hutchinſon, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JOSEPH ELLICOTT, Sheriff. ¶

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named MICHAEL GALLOHER, a weaver by trade, about 21 or 22 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pale complexion, light brown hair, ſomewhat curled, ſpeaks faſt, and a little on the Iriſh dialect, he is apt to wink his eyes when engaged in diſcourſe, not apt to look a perſon in the face; had on, and took with him, a light coloured homeſpun cloth coat, with very ſhort ſkirts, with wooden buttons, and yellow ſhanks to them, a lead coloured homeſpun cloth veſt, with the wool raiſed, without ſleeves or ſkirts to it, horn buttons, half-worn buckſkin breeches, old ſtockings, one thread black, and one blue, new ſhoes, with braſs buckles, one of them broke, an old fur hat, without loops, an old homeſpun flax and tow ſhirt, a new red flag handkerchief, with white and yellow ſpots; it is thought he took one of Watts's pſalm books with him. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH PHILIPS.

*** All perſons are forbid to harbour him; and all maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. ¶



Will COVER this Seaſon,

At the Houſe of the Subſcriber,

The famous HORSE

YORICK,

WHO was imported laſt Summer, by JOHN FOXCRAFT, Eſq; he is a full bred Hunter, a very fine bay, with a ſmall Star, and one white Foot; he is 15 Hands and 1 Inch high, made very ſtrong and neat, his Carriage and Courage equal, if not ſuperior, to any Horſe in America: The Terms of Covering is Twenty Shillings the ſingle Leap, Forty-five Shillings the Seaſon, and Half a Dollar to the Groom. Mares will be kept by the Subſcriber, at Great Timber Creek Bridge, at Two Shillings and Sixpence per Week.

Glouceſter, March 26, 1771. JOSEPH HUGG.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Cæcil county, Maryland, the 18th of December, 1770, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN CROWLEY, born in Cork; he is a check weaver by trade, and can weave linen, but is not perfect in that buſineſs; is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſomething bald on the forehead, and is remarkably grey haired for a perſon of that age, is a well ſet fellow; had on a broadcloth coat, a jacket of a light colour, above half worn, a new country cloth ditto, country cloth breeches, have been ſeated, light coloured yarn ſtockings, two pair of ſhoes, one pair new, a half worn wool hat, bound about the edges; likely he will ſell ſome of his clothes, as he has no money, and no doubt change his name. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by me SAMUEL MILLER. ‖ 3 *M.*

To be SOLD, or exchanged for improved LAND in Pennſylvania, within 20 or 30 miles of Philadelphia, or an intereſt in ſaid city, of equal value.

A TRACT of unimproved land, ſituate in the townſhip of Nottingham, Burlington county, Weſt New-Jerſey, about 4 miles from the Falls Landing (on Delaware) and near the ſame diſtance from Trenton, containing about 300 acres of good land, above 100 acres of ſaid tract may be made good meadow, it being well watered, and has plenty of good timber thereon. If ſold, the payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. The title is indiſputable. For further particulars, enquire of ANDREW EDGE, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, and oppoſite to Richard Hockley, Eſquire.

N. B. Said EDGE has a quantity of very good bohea tea, and a variety of dry goods, to diſpoſe of, very cheap for caſh. ¶ 7*f*6 Tbctf.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, an Iriſh apprentice, aged about 18 years, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has light coloured hair, and a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth coloured coat and jacket, an old beaver hat, and a pair of grey and white worſted ſtockings. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall receive One Shilling reward, from CONRAD SCHITZ. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

Friends HALL and SELLERS,

Please to give the following a Place in your next Paper, to oblige your Readers, it being a Part, in Answer to a Publication of John Clayton's, *of the 13th of the* Twelfth Month, 1770.

HE saith his Character hath been illiberally attacked, on account of his new Machine; it is true *John Clayton* had given himself the Character of being the Inventor of the above Machine, and informing the Public who was the true Inventor thereof, might touch that Part of his Character, but no other was meant; and likewise the Public gives it a milder Term than that of touching of Character, they only say somebody hath took the Feather out of his Hat; and as he passes along, tells of a modest Excuse in Behalf of the Government, and leaves out the Excuse for himself; but now he may see this modest Excuse will serve for both alike. He proceeds to make appear, that the Intelligence of *Isaac Thomas*'s Machine was not spread very wide, as was asserted in a former Publication, and saith, to what Extent very wide was to be confined, the Public must determine, and endeavours to bring the Determination from *Maryland* and *New-Castle*, saying, many Gentlemen in *Maryland*, who saw the Model of my Machine, highly approved of it, without ever mentioning that they had heard of *Isaac Thomas*'s, and so generously passes an Act in his Favour, &c. All this makes nothing to the Matter; they might hear of the Invention over and over, and but few there know the Inventor's Name, especially when Friend *Clayton* went there, and told them he was the Man; and farther, he saith, a similar Act was passed at *New-Castle*, altho' my Publication was posterior to the Publication respecting *Isaac Thomas*'s Machine, of which no Body there had (till that time) the least Information. As this doth appear too great an Undertaking for one Man to answer for a whole County, so also it doth appear Friend *Clayton* was mistaken therein; for it was known of in *New-Castle* County, *Philadelphia* County, *Bucks* County, *Lancaster*, *North-Carolina*, and other Places, which may safely be termed wide; but it will readily be granted, not so generally known as it would have been, had it been put in the News-paper, and a Premium craved, before the Experiment had been made; but I cannot help thinking *Isaac Thomas*'s Experiment served for both. Then he tells us his Place of Abode, and takes his solemn Declaration, instead of Affirmation, that *Isaac Thomas*'s Machine was never mentioned to him, nor had he any Knowledge of it. This seems to be pretty artfully answered; but I have heard intelligibly, when it was not mentioned to me, and Things that I had no Knowledge of, and moreover there hath been several Imitations thereof, which he might be as likely to hear of as the first Invention; but I would not have him say he never heard of any Thing of the Kind. Then he tells of a worthy Member informing him, there was something of that Kind erected in *Chester* County, and was good enough to let him know the Principles upon which it moved. Here the Public may see he hath been craving Information and Learning, and then condemning, because it was not like his, saying, he was of Opinion that it would, if worked by a Horse, be attended with Inconveniences, that would make it as disagreeable as the common Way of threshing. I believe so, for it would soon drown the Horse. I think I scarce ever knew such Inconsistency, that Works which were altogether built for Water, and for sawing of Timber, and answer compleatly for threshing Wheat, with so trifling a Cost, should be condemned, because it would be inconvenient for a Horse to work; if the Inventor undertook to build one for a Horse, he would not have craved Friend *Clayton*'s Assistence.

Then he tells, that on his petitioning the Assembly, they took it under Consideration, and appointed a Committee to view his Model, one of whom, before seeing it, alledged that the same Thing was invented, and in Use in his Neighbourhood. Now what can be a clearer Proof than this that he was not the Inventor, but an Imitator; and it is enough to make a sober Man smile to see what a Shift he was put to here, to support his former Publication of being the Inventor of this curious Machine, and what a come short of an Answer he made; but I shall let it pass, for it will not bear another Hearing. He then proceeds to tell the Power his was to have, and the Fallibilities *Isaac Thomas*'s had, and what Pains and Expence he had been at to furnish himself with the Knowledge thereof. Don't it shew plainly still, who wanted Information and Experience? He also shewed them, it would cost three Times as much as his in the Construction, require three Times as much Force, and even then, from one particular Circumstance, could by no Means as well answer the Purpose; this, if minded, would be a gross Deception, as tho' every Man must first fall to building a Saw-mill, or some other Water-works; it is well known there is a great Number of them already built, and for less than *Twenty Shillings* Cost, one at each Saw-mill may be erected, excluding the Floor, and for a small Matter more at other Mills; so that to all Millers it would come *Nineteen Shillings* in the *Pound* cheaper than Friend *Clayton*'s; and for *Twenty Pounds* they may be alone set a going by Water, which is the most effectual Way; but the particular Circumstance by which he hath condemned it by Wholesale is left untold, and himself entire Judge; I suppose it is because Water-works cannot be moved. *Isaac Thomas* knew all Farmers could not have Water to turn them, and he as well knew, that when it was set a going by Water, it would no longer be a Mystery to set them a going by Horses; but the Thing that hath been undiscovered was, to convert the Force of Water or Horses to such a Position as to act with Slight, according to its Force, which is effectually done; and it seems an extraordinary Thing, that Friend *Clayton* should tell the Public that it would not answer the Purpose, against the Face of the Beholders, who have been by Half Dozens of a Day to see it, and have expressed its answering beyond their Expectation. Then he tells of the Committee approving of, and recommending it to the succeeding Assembly; this too without taking any Notice on their Minutes of one already constructed, and in Use, what shall be said to this? Are our Representatives a Sett of arbitrary Men, partial or biassed, to take Notice of Friend *Clayton*'s hidden Model, and take no Notice of one that hath been in Use these several Years, well known to several of them? If that is the Case, it is bad enough. Then he tells the Public, for a Reason why they did not go through with it, being too late in the Sessions, and too near the general Election, to take farther Notice of it; but what is the Matter, now the Assembly have had a long Sitting, why have they not passed an Act, giving him an exclusive Right for constructing a Machine, the Model of which, in their Opinion, was worthy of Notice? Is it not because they have discovered *John Clayton* was not the true Inventor? But before I go farther, I must give the Assembly their Due; I plainly saw their Care in the Matter, being more fully convinced of their steady Attachment to the Rights of the People. He then tells us, nothing can be more agreeable to him, than Farmers, and others, taking Notice of the Manner in which he made his Application to Government. It is possible it might be agreeable to Friend *Clayton*, but it would not have been so agreeable to Farmers and others, to have been brought in tributary to *John Clayton*, for constructing a Model of threshing Works, when there hath been one built, and in Use, these six Years past, to which the Public hath had a free Recourse.

He then tells the Success each Machine may hereafter meet with, is the Criterion which will determine whether *Isaac Thomas* has compleated it in a more extensive Manner than *John Clayton* is capable of. I think Friend *Clayton* need not tell us of Success, for his performs nothing I can hear of. Do bring it out; let us see what it can do; this is the best Way to try both. *Isaac Thomas*'s with Pleasure can thresh 20 Dozen in an Hour; let us see how much more Friend *Clayton*'s can do; and I believe it cannot be of any Advantage to keep it any longer like a Pig in the Bag, for I believe the Assembly hath done bidding at it, and likewise the People otherwise accommodated. And to keep each Man to the Success of his own Machine, and to prevent the Public being imposed on, the following Description is necessary: *Isaac Thomas*'s hath but one Flail in the Shaft, which rises a little past perpendicular, and so down in the same Place. But *John Clayton*'s is to have many Flails in the Shaft, to strike on both Sides of the Shaft, which will continually mix the unthreshed with the threshed, so as never to know when it is finished.

ISAAC THOMAS.

PURSUANT to an order of Orphan's Court for the county of Chester, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on the 23d day of April instant, on the premises, A certain messuage and two lots of land, late the property of John Taylor, deceased; bounded on Free-street, and by lands of Aubrey Bevan, deceased, Richard Backhouse and Joshua Howell; situate in the borough of Chester; containing in breadth 80 feet, and in depth 120 feet, the house in good repair, a good stable, cow-house, hen-house, and the fences on the premises in good order. The conditions will be made known on said day, and due attendance, by us, THOMAS PEDRICK, DAVIS BEVAN, *Administrators.* ¶

On Thursday, the 25th day of this instant April, pursuant to the last will and testament of John Davis, fuller, deceased, will be sold, by public vendue,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land, situate in Cumry township, in the county of Berks, containing 176 and an half acres of land, with the usual allowance of 6 acres per cent; 70 or 80 acres are cleared, whereof about 20 is meadow, and the rest well timbered; on said plantation is a good dwelling-house, a compleat new fulling-mill, built of stone, and perhaps the best adapted for the purpose of any in the province, a large barn, with other out-houses, and a young bearing orchard; also horses, cows, sheep and hogs; a compleat sett of fuller's utensils; a waggon, cart, plow and harrow, with several other articles, too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at 10 o' clock in the morning, on the premises, when and where the conditions of sale will be made known, by SAMUEL DAVIS, THOMAS JONES, *junior, Executors.*

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the said John Davis, deceased, either by bond, note or book account, are desired to come and discharge the same, before the first day of May next; and those that have any demands against the said estate, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, either to Samuel Davis, batter, living in Philadelphia, or to Thomas Jones, junior, in Cumry township aforesaid, that they may be paid. ¶

To all Persons concerned in the Fisheries in the River Schuylkill.

WHEREAS an Act was passed the last Sessions of Assembly for the Province of Pennsylvania, intituled, *An Act to regulate the Fishery in the River Schuylkill*; and whereas it has been represented, that sundry Persons (Fishermen) living low down the said River, have declared they will pay no Regard to the said Act, but in Violation thereof, intend to break through some of the most salutary Clauses of said Act: These are therefore to caution the aforesaid Persons, and all others, to beware how they break through or violate any Part thereof, as it is determined due Care shall be taken to put the said Law in Force against all Delinquents, that can possibly be discovered.

¶ A FISHERMAN.

AT a Court of Common Pleas held at Chester, for the county of Chester, in November term last, we the subscribers were nominated and appointed as auditors, to audit and adjust the accounts of all the creditors of John Shinns, late of Charles township, in the said county, who has left his usual place of abode, without paying his just debts. These are therefore to request the creditors of the said John Shinns, to meet the said auditors, at the house of ANNE BYERS, in the said township, on the 20th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, with their several accounts, properly stated; at which time and place will be sold, a quantity of wheat and rye in the ground, with sundry other things, late the property of the said John Shinns; where attendance will be given by JONATHAN COATES, PATRICK ANDERSON, THOMAS EVANS, Auditors. *March* 16, 1771.

TO be SOLD, by way of public vendue, on the premises, on Monday, the 6th of May next, a valuable plantation, containing 56 acres, situated in the Northern Liberties, about 5 miles from the city of Philadelphia, late the estate of William Palmer deceased, whereon is erected a large stone house, and 2 stone shops, the one a smith's, and the other a carpenter's shop; there is a good cellar under the said house, a large frame barn, stables, &c. about 4 acres of orchard, many valuable fruit trees, such as pears, cherries, plumbs, quinces, &c. about half the land cleared, the rest well timbered, and about 5 acres of meadow, with a run of water running through it; a never failing spring of water near the house, said land joining to land of Doctor Redman, Marcus Garret, Samuel Ashmead, George Losch, John Renshaw, and Joseph Potts. Any person that has a mind to view the premises, before the day of sale, by applying to John Palmer, living on the place, may know the terms of payment, or at the day of sale, by JOHN PALMER, JONATHAN PALMER, THOMAS PALMER, executors.

N. B. The title is indisputable, and a free road leading from the said farm to the river Schuylkill. ¶ 6W.

Imlay's Town, in Monmouth County, New-Jersey, March 12, 1771.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

Living on the premises,

ONE half of the MILLS in said place, the mill-house large, and as commodious as any in the province, 2 pair of stones, the bolts all going by water, and in good repair, situated in a very good wheat country; together with a neat dwelling-house, two stories high, a cellar under the whole, a kitchen adjoining, also a merchant shop, 30 feet by 16, a good pork-house, smoke-house, cooper's shop, and a new barn, with 10 acres of very good cleared upland and meadow. The person owning the other half of said mills, will also sell his part, with about four acres of meadow.

Also a plantation in Lower Freehold in said county, containing 250 acres, more or less, about one half of it good meadow ground, and as much of it cleared as will make 40 tons good English hay the first crop, about 80 acres of the upland cleared, on which there is a good dwelling-house, barn, waggon-house, cooper's shop, framed corn crib, and barracks for hay, and a good orchard, distant 5 miles from Middletown Point, a public landing, where the produce of the country is carried to New-York.

Also two plantations, situate upon Middletown Point Creek, in said county, adjoining each other, containing 200 acres apiece, each having erected thereon a good dwelling-house, barn, and other out-houses, all in good repair; also a quantity of good clover and salt meadow upon each; the upland good for raising of wheat, and conveniently situated for oysters, clams, and fish. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN HENDRICKS, at one of the two last mentioned places, or of the subscriber, at his house, ABRAHAM HENDRICKS. ‖ 6W.

WHEREAS DARBY DURIL, late of Chester, in the county of Burlington, and province of New-Jersey, deceased, not being invested of estate worth while administering on: This is to inform his creditors, that his widow is willing to give up all his effects to his several creditors, to make sale of, that every one may take his or their dividend, according to their several debts: All his creditors are therefore desired to appear at the house of said Darby Duril, in the place aforesaid, to settle the aforesaid affair, on the 25th day of April next. LYDIA DURIL. ¶ *March* 30, 1771.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, *from the Subscriber, living in Roxborough Township, Philadelphia County, about the 7th Instant, a Dutch Servant Lad, named* Philip Lutts, *about 18 Years of Age, about five Feet five Inches high, of a lean Visage, light brown short Hair, being lately cut, he is a little knock-kneed, flat-footed, speaks good English, but is awkward, and of a down bashful Look, has been in the Province between four and five Years, and served chief of the Time at the Cooper's and Miller's Business; had on, when he went off, a new Blossom coloured Cloth Coat and Vest, a Pair of Leather Breeches, a Felt Hat, and a Check Shirt; and took with him, a flowered Flannel Vest, a Pair of blue Everlasting Breeches, and a white Shirt, and had two Pair of Stockings, with good Shoes. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and will convey him to the Work-house in Philadelphia, or secure him in any Goal, so that I may get him again, shall have the above Reward, paid by*

April 9, 1771. EDWARD MILNER.

RUN away *from the subscribers, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, two servant men, natives of Ireland, both taylors by trade; one of them named* Matthew Carney, *about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a fair complexion, wears his own hair, cut short; had on, a short whitish coloured bearskin coat, a spotted flannel jacket, and a coarse white shirt. The other named* John Corbett, *about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, sulky look, talks with a good deal of the brogue, and wears his own short hair, sometimes curled; had on, a whitish coloured coat and breeches, a black linsey jacket, a coarse white shirt, and a wool hat. Whoever takes up the said servants, and secures them in any goal, so as their masters may get them again, shall have* FOUR POUNDS *reward, and reasonable charges, paid by* JAMES LEECH; *and* JAMES M'DILL. ¶ March 24, 1771.

Burlington county, West New-Jersey, March 29, 1771.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN *away from the subscriber, on Wednesday evening last, an English servant lad, named* Robert Smith, 18 *years of age, about* 5 *feet* 7 *or* 8 *inches high, of a fair complexion, light brown hair, thin visage, grey eyes, and is a taylor by trade; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, a home made bearskin jacket, of a dark colour, a Russia duck shirt, a pair of brown cloth breeches, and ozenbrigs trowsers over them, grey yarn stockings, shoes with strings in them, and have been newly soaled. He writes a good hand, and perhaps may forge a pass. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have* Ten Dollars, *if taken out of Burlington county, and if taken within said county* Five Dollars *reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by* JOSHUA BUNTING. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

AN English Servant LAD's Time, fit to wait on a Table or Country Business, 17 Years of Age, has above four Years to serve. Enquire of B. RAWLE, next Door to the Old Ferry-House, in Water-street. ¶

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

THE subscribers, being owners of land on Perkioming Creek, in the county of Philadelphia, have, by petition, preferred to the General Assembly of this province, represented, That two certain original deeds of bargain and sale, under which they hold their aforesaid estates, by some unlucky accident have been so much defaced, that they cannot be produced or given as legal evidence of their joint title, and have prayed the aid of the Legislature to remedy this defect by an act of General Assembly; and the House of Representatives, on the 28th day of February last past, have referred the aforesaid petitions to further consideration at their next sitting, and ordered that the petitioners, in the mean time, give public notice of their application to Assembly for the relief prayed for in their respective petitions---In obedience to which order, THIS IS TO BE NOTICE, that the two deeds defaced are, 1st, An indenture of bargain and sale, dated August 3, 1724, made between Daniel Dubois, of the town of New-Paltz, in the county of Ulster, in the province of New-York, in America, Yeoman, and Philip Dubois, of the township of Rochester, in the said county of Ulster, Yeoman, of the one part; and Abraham Dubois, of New-Paltz aforesaid, Yeoman, of the other part; whereby the said Daniel and Philip Dubois grant, bargain and sell unto the said Abraham Dubois the northwesterly moiety, or half part of 1285 acres of land, at the place aforesaid; which 1285 acres William Harmer, of the said county of Philadelphia, Yeoman, and Ruth his wife, by indenture, bearing date the 9th day of September, 1713, for a valuable consideration, granted unto Solomon Dubois, of New-Paltz aforesaid, Yeoman, and the said Philip Dubois, to hold to them the said Solomon Dubois, and Philip Dubois, their heirs and assigns for ever. 2d, A deed poll of bargain and sale, dated November 2, 1724, whereby the aforesaid Abraham Dubois grants, bargains and sells his aforesaid moiety, with its appurtenances, unto John Pawling, and Isaac Dubois, to hold to them the said John Pawling, and Isaac Dubois, their heirs and assigns for ever: So that if any of the heirs of the said Solomon Dubois, Philip Dubois, Daniel Dubois, and Abraham Dubois, or of either of them, or any other person or persons, claiming any right or title under the said Solomon, Philip, Daniel or Abraham, may have opportunity to shew cause, before the Honourable House of Assembly, why the petitioners should not be relieved in the premises. JOHN PAWLING, JOSEPH PAWLING, ABRAHAM SÆHLER.

Pennsylvania, ss. SUNDRY owners of a tract of 450 acres of land, commonly called the Perkiomen Copper-Mine Tract, situate in Frederick township, in Philadelphia county, having petitioned the honourable House of Assembly, for leave to bring in a bill, for vesting the said land in trustees, to be sold; and for distributing the monies arising from the sale thereof, among such persons as shall prove themselves intitled to receive the same.

These are to give notice to whom it may concern, that the honourable House have granted leave to bring in said bill, and ordered that public advertisement thereof be given, for six months, from February 28, 1771. ¶

ELIZABETH KERR, of York County, in the Township of Fawn, Administratrix of the estate of James Hunter, late of Little Britain Township, in the County of Lancaster, deceased, takes this method to notify all persons indebted to the said estate, to make speedy payment to her, otherwise expect to be proceeded against according to law; and any persons having demands against said estate, are desired to bring them in, properly proved, to be adjusted by the said administratrix, who condescends to attend (for the settlement of such affairs) on the 25th of April next, at Isaac Saunders's in Lancaster County, where such as it may best suit, may there meet,

¶ ELIZABETH KERR, Administratrix.

Philadelphia, Second Month 25th, 1771.

ALL those who have BILLS of CREDIT, issued by Act of GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, made in the Seventh Year of His Majesty's Reign, dated the 5th of June, 1767, are desired to bring, or send them to the PROVINCIAL TREASURER, at Philadelphia, and receive their respective Value, agreeable to said Act. 3M.

N. B. *The Bills are denominated,* Forty Shillings, Four Pounds, *and* Six Pounds, *Dated* June 15, 1767.

THE THIRD VOLUME

OF ROBERTSON's ſplendid Hiſtory of CHARLES the Fifth, with complete Indexes, is now finiſhed for the Subſcribers, by ROBERT BELL, at the late Union Library, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.---Price One Dollar.

YORICK's Sentimental Journey through France and Italy, in Two Volumes, complete in One, by the late celebrated Dr. STERNE, of laughable Memory, and facetious Author of Triſtram Shandy, is alſo publiſhed by ſaid R. BELL. Price Half a Dollar.

N. B. The above Books may be purchaſed from moſt of the Bookſellers in America. ¶

Cheſter County, March 30, 1771.

ALL perſons indebted to JOSHUA TUCKER, late of Thornbury, are deſired to pay their reſpective debts to the ſubſcribers, who are appointed auditors by the court of Common Pleas, to ſettle and adjuſt the ſaid Tucker's affairs, on or before the third day of May next; and all who have any demands againſt him are requeſted to meet on ſaid day, at nine o' clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of Charles Dilworth, in Birmingham, with their accounts, &c. properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted as the law directs. ROBERT MENDENHALL, JOSEPH PEIRCE, GEORGE BRINTON. §

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable plantation, lying in Lower Saucon townſhip, in the county of Northampton, containing 456 acres. Part of the land has a front on the weſt branch of Delaware river, and part watered by the fine ſtream called Saucon-creek. It is excellently ſituated on the great road leading to Philadelphia, about 2 miles below Bethlehem, and would ſuit for a gentleman's country ſeat, a ſtore or a tavern, it being a very public road. There are on the premiſes, a log houſe and barn, a ſmall orchard, about 150 acres cleared, whereof upwards of 40 acres are good meadow, and about 60 more may be eaſily made, and well watered; the reſt of the land very good, and well timbered, plenty of lime ſtone, a never-failing ſource of the beſt manure. The price will not be under 5l. an acre. The purchaſer paying 300l. down, may have 4 or 5 years credit for the remainder, giving good ſecurity, and paying intereſt. For further particulars, apply to the ſubcriber, living on the premiſes.

‖ 4 W. JAMES CRUIKSHANK.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, laſt Sunday morning, an indented ſervant man, named James Samuel Gordon, *about 26 years of age, born in London, but poſſibly may change his name, by trade a jeweller, a diminutive fellow, about 5 feet 1 inch high, black hair, tied behind, thin viſage, pale faced, ſpeaks the French language, and much given to lying; had on, when he went away, a bloſſom coloured coat and breeches, ſuperfine cloth, red jacket, white cotton ſtockings, pinchbeck buckles, and a beaver hat; took ſundry other clothes, likewiſe a parcel of jeweller's tools, which he ſtole away with him. He is ſuppoſed to be in company with a woman, whom he calls his wife,* Mary Gordon, *alias* Mary Dill, *about 5 feet 4 inches high, pale faced, down look, takes ſnuff, and much addicted to drink, and a great liar; had on, when ſhe went away, either a bloom coloured poplin or cotton gown, blue worſted ſtockings, black ſtuff ſhoes, and a white bonnet. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* E. MILNE, *Goldſmith, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.*

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. March 28, 1771. 4 W.

STOLEN out of the barn-yard of the ſubſcriber, living on Bread and Cheeſe Iſland, in Mill-creek Hundred, New-Caſtle county, on Thurſday night, the 26th of March, 1771, a black HORSE, 6 years old this ſpring, about 14 hands and a half high, neither brand nor ear-mark, a lengthy well made horſe, has a large ſtar in his forehead, paces and trots, pretty high carriage, draws well, ſhod before, and is apt to trip when he paces. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Fifty Shillings reward; if the thief is brought to juſtice, ſhall have FOUR POUNDS reward, paid by SWEN JUSTIS. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A NEAT Brick HOUSE and GARDEN, for the Summer Seaſon; the ſame being near Frankford; commodious for a Gentleman's Family, who is willing to be benefited with the wholeſome Air of the Country. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. *April* 2, 1771. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in Gwinedd townſhip, Philadelphia county, near North Wales Meeting-houſe, containing 158 acres and 3 quarters. The purchaſer paying any part of the money, not leſs than one third, may have ſeveral years credit for the remainder, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity. Apply to AMOS STRETTELL, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, the 4th houſe above Cheſtnut-ſtreet, by whom WESTON's SNUFF is again ſelling, at 65*s.* per dozen, or 5*s*9 per bottle. ¶

To the PUBLIC.

Copy of a Certificate from John Lawrence, Eſq; at Burlington.

THESE are to certify all whom it may concern, That on the 20th of March, Anno Domini 1771, I, the ſubſcriber, called on Mary Roberts, late Mary Butler, in order to enquire into the legality of her marriage with a certain James Weldin Roberts, who declared and confeſſed that her maiden name was Mary Butler, that ſhe is the daughter of ----- Butler, in Hartford, New-England, and was, about four years paſt, lawfully married, according to the cuſtom of that place, to the aforeſaid James Weldin Roberts, that they cohabited as man and wife in different places, one of which was in Potts-Grove, where they lived, he as a ſchoolmaſter, ſhe as a ſchoolmiſtreſs, until a year and upwards, when he left her, went to Philadelphia, and married Mary Fuller, of ſaid city, with whom the ſaid Roberts has ſince chiefly reſided. And the aforeſaid Mary Roberts, being by me requeſted to produce her certificate of marriage, or qualify to the above facts, refuſed, alledging ſhe had no certificate with her, and that ſhe would not ſwear to her marriage, for fear it might endanger her huſband, the ſaid Roberts's life, or involve him in difficulties.

Burlington, March 21, 1771. JOHN LAWRENCE.

I, the ſubſcriber, having been greatly impoſed upon by the above James Weldin Roberts, as he came to me as a ſingle man, which induced me to marry him; but as it appears otherwiſe, theſe are to warn the public, that they are not further impoſed upon by him, as I now diſown any connexions with him, intending to take the moſt ſpeedy method in law to recover from the ſaid James Weldin Roberts, all ſuch goods, chattels, money and effects, which he from time to time has fraudulently taken from me, MARY FULLER.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1771. † 7*s*6.

Philadelphia, April 2, 1771.

WAS ſtolen, or went a drift, on Monday, the 25th of March laſt, at night, from Powel's wharff, below the Drawbridge, a ſmall BOAT, *painted white outſide and in, the ſeams in her bottom inſide payed with turpentine, branded inſide of her ſtern, in ſeveral places, with the letters* A. C. *and the letters* I. W. 1771, *cut with a knife on the ſeat. Whoever will bring her to the ſubſcriber's ſail-loft, on Powel's wharff, ſhall receive* Two Dollars *reward, from* JOSEPH MOULDER. §

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 19th day of April, at 6 o' clock in the evening, at the houſe of Benjamin Davids, at the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, a certain frame tenement, and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Gilbert's alley, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 21 feet 6 inches, and in depth 51 feet; bounded northward by ſaid alley, eaſtward by ground now or late of Elizabeth Wells, and ſouthward by Samuel Fiſher's ground; ſubject to a groundrent of Eight Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Thomas Durry, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 22d of April, at 6 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain bank lot of ground, ſituate in the city of Philadelphia, between Vine-ſtreet and Saſſafras-ſtret, containing in breadth 17 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth from Front-ſtreet to Water-ſtreet, being 40 feet; bounded northward by ground of Jonathan Mifflin, and ſouthward by ground of William Stremback; on ſaid lot is erected a new and compleatly finiſhed brick meſſuage, 3 ſtories high in Front-ſtreet, and 5 ſtories in Water-ſtreet, with a double row of ſtair caſes, convenient for two tenements, a cellar under the whole, and a vault under the pavement in Front-ſtreet; ſubject to a ſmall quitrent, and a groundrent of Forty Shillings, ſterling, per annum.

Alſo a yearly rent charge or ſum of 37 Spaniſh ſilver Pieces of Eight, iſſuing out of two certain lots of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet Continued, in the diſtrict of Southwark, one of them containing in breadth 24 feet 9 inches, and in depth 150 feet; the other containing in breadth 25 feet 4 inches, and in depth about 283 feet; now in the tenure of William Sutton, and Enoch Flower, junior. The ſaid groundrent is well ſecured, there being one brick and three frame tenements erected on ſaid lots.

Alſo all the eſtate, right, title and intereſt whatſoever, of James James, of, in and to the one moiety, or equal half part, of and in a certain two ſtory frame tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth about 20 feet, and in depth about 100 feet; adjoining lots of Jedediah Snowden, John Leacock, and others; late the eſtate of James James; ſeized and taken in execution, by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 23d day of April, at 6 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain 3 ſtory brick meſſuage, two ſtory brick kitchen, ſtables, and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 20 feet 4 inches, and in length or depth 155 feet, with the privilege of a 3 feet alley, extending from ſaid lot northward into Gilbert's alley; bounded weſtward by Second-ſtreet, northward by ground of Aquila Jones, eaſtward by ground of Ann Clampffer, and ſouthward by ground of the Widow Drinker.

A certain two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate in the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid, between Vine and Race ſtreets, the lot containing in breadth 20 feet, and extending in depth from Front-ſtreet to Water-ſtreet, being 45 feet; bounded northward by ground late of Mary Lipthorp, and ſouthward by ground of Robert Black.

And a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage, barn, ſtables, and tract or parcel of land, ſituate on Shackamaxon, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing about 22 acres and 24 perches, be it more or leſs, great part whereof is excellent meadow, and a young bearing orchard of the beſt fruit; the land is bounded by lands of Jacob Caſdorp, Jacob Cooper, and Michael Hillegas, Eſq; late the eſtate of William Clampffer, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 30th day of April, at 6 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain meſſuage, grift-mill, with the utenſils thereunto belonging, and plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Oxford townſhip, containing 64 acres and a half, or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by Frankford creek, Wingohiccon creek, and lands of Richard Buſby, William Britton, and others; late the eſtate of Jacob Umenſetter; ſeized and taken in execution, by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 23d of May, at 6 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, two MESSUAGES, *and* LOTS *of* GROUND, *in this city, viz.*

ONE ſituate on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, now in tenure of Elizabeth Brockden, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 24 feet 6 inches, and in length 152 feet to the ſouth ſide of Church-alley, with the free uſe and privilege of a nine feet alley, extending 100 feet from Market-ſtreet northward; bounded on the eaſt by ground of John Reynell, on the north by Church-alley, on the weſt by ground of Hugh Roberts, and on the ſouth by Market-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a quitrent of Nine-pence, ſterling, per annum, to the Proprietaries.

The other ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, now in tenure of Nicholas Schreiner, and nearly oppoſite Anthony Morris's, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 30 feet, and continuing the ſame breadth eaſtward 213 feet; bounded on the north by a meſſuage and lot of ground in tenure of Jacob Winey, on the eaſt by ground formerly Jonah Smith's, on the ſouth by a meſſuage and lot belonging to Jeremiah Elfreth, and weſtward with Second-ſtreet.

Any perſon may view the premiſes before the day of ſale, by applying to WILLIAM FISHER.

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the South Mountain, in Cumberland County, about ſix Miles from Carliſle, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, on Wedneſday, the 20th Day of May next, at the Court-Houſe, in the Town of Carliſle. Mountain Creek, a large and conſtant Stream of Water, runs through the ſaid Tract of land, on which ſtands a commodious Saw-mill; the great Roads from Carliſle to Baltimore, and from Carliſle to York, part near the ſaid Mill, which makes it a ſuitable Place for a Tavern. This Tract of Land is deemed a convenient Place to erect a Furnace or Forge on, as it contains a great Quantity of Iron Ore, Timber, Water, and Meadow Ground. The foregoing Tract of Land is Part of the Eſtate of Thomas Cookſon, late of the Borough of Lancaſter, Eſq; deceaſed. The Draught and Title may be ſeen at the Dwelling-houſe of George Stevenſon, in Carliſle, any Time before the Sale, and at the Time and Place of Sale, the Terms thereof will be made known, and Attendance given, by the Subſcribers, or one of them. JOSEPH GALLOWAY, RICHARD PETERS, GEORGE STEVENSON, MARY STEVENSON.

N. B. The Sale of this Tract, though heretofore advertiſed to be on the 24th of April, is now poſtponed until the ſaid 20th of May, when it will be certainly ſold.

PURSUANT to an order of Orphan's Court, on the 24th day of April inſtant, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes; a meſſuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Bradford, in Cheſter county; bounded by lands of Robert Thornton, Thomas Edmunds, and Joſeph Buckley; containing 40 acres and 86 perches, and the uſual allowance; late the eſtate of Abraham Scott, deceaſed. Attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, by

April 1, 1771. JOHN DOWDALL, Adminiſtrator. ¶

Philadelphia, March 15, 1771.

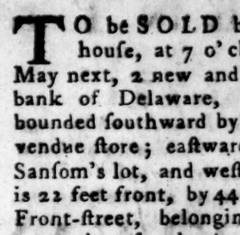
TO be SOLD by public vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, at 7 o' clock in the evening, of the firſt day of May next, 2 new and commodious brick houſes, ſituate on the bank of Delaware, between Market and Mulberry-ſtreets, bounded ſouthward by a public 10 feet alley, adjoining the city vendue ſtore; eaſtward by Water-ſtreet; northward by Samuel Sanſom's lot, and weſtward by Front-ſtreet. Each of the houſes is 22 feet front, by 44 feet deep, with large well built vaults in Front-ſtreet, belonging to each houſe. The ſituation is very convenient for the dry good trade, or any other wholeſale buſineſs, for which the Stores in Water-ſtreet are compleatly finiſhed. The proprietary arrearages or thirds are paid off, and the lots are now ſubject only to the payment of one ſhilling ſterling per foot, for ever, commencing the firſt inſtant. The title is indiſputable, and time will be given for part of the purchaſe money. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, by applying to EDMUND KEARNEY, and THOMAS GILBERT, who will deliver poſſeſſion immediately after ſale. ‡ 6 W.

PHILADELPHIA, ſs.

ALL perſons indebted to JOSEPH STRETCH, Eſq; deceaſed, the late Collector of Exciſe, for duties on rum, wine, brandy, or other ſpirits, are deſired ſpeedily to diſcharge the ſame to the ſubſcriber, who is impowered to receive it; and the retailers of all, or any of the abovementioned liquors, are to make their entries with me, at my houſe, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets.

WILLIAM CRISPIN, Collector.

For LONDON,



The Ship BRITANNIA,

NATHANIEL FALCONER, *Commander,*

A new Cedar Ship, and a prime Sailer, has extraordinary Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient Expedition, three Fouths of her Cargoe being ready to go on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to Joſhua Fiſher *and* Sons, *or ſaid Commander.*

For LONDON,

The Ship CATHERINE,

PETER YOUNG, *Commander;*

She is a new Cedar built Ship, compleatly fitted, has extraordinary Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will certainly ſail in three Weeks. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to Henry Keppele, John Steinmetz, Henry Keppele, *jun. or ſaid Maſter on board the Ship, at Buckley's Wharff, or at the London Coffee-houſe.*

For CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina,

The Brigantine FRIENDSHIP,

JOSEPH BLEWER, Maſter,

Being conveniently and purpoſely provided with genteel Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail the 20th Inſtant, having three Fourths of her Cargoe engaged. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter, at his Houſe, in Southwark, or on board at Joſeph Sims's Wharff, below the Drawbridge, or to Daniel Robinſon, at his Store, on ſaid Wharff.

N. B. *Wanted, a Quantity of good ſweet* CYDER. †

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday, the 27th of this inſtant April, at 2 o' clock, on the premiſes, Several LOTS of ground, ſituate at the corner of Poplar-Lane, on Third-ſtreet Continued, in the Northern Liberties, being part of the eſtate of JOHN MORGAN, late of this city, deceaſed, and ſold purſuant to the directions of his will. Plans of the ſaid lots may be ſeen at the London Coffee-Houſe, at the Indian King, and at James Nevill's, the ſign of the Rainbow, in the Northern Liberties. Attendance will be given on the day of ſale, by JUDAH FOULKE, and CLEMENT BIDDLE, Executors. ¶ 4 W.

THESE are to give notice, that we the ſubſcribers, in Monmouth county, Eaſt New-Jerſey, intend to petition the next General Aſſembly of ſaid province, to have the Bridge (over Croſwick's creek, at Richard Brown's mill) ſupported by a public charge. SAMUEL ROGERS, ISAAC ROGERS, RICHARD BROWN. *March* 30, 1771.

Philadelphia, March 10, 1771.

ON the 9th day of May next, at the London Coffee-houſe, in the ſaid city, at 4 o' clock in the afternoon, will begin the ſale of THREE valuable TRACTS of LAND, formerly ſuppoſed in Worceſter county, in Maryland, but now known to be within the grant of the Proprietaries of Pennſylvania, at the heads of the branches of Indian and Pokamoak rivers, into which the whole may be eaſily drained, and are known by the names of Unity Grove, with its reſurvey, and Lebanon, lately purchaſed by John Pennel, of Colonel John Dagworthy, and now under the care and management of John Jones, conſiſting of the fineſt and beſt of cedar ſwamp, gum, and maple ſwamps, the upland abounding in beach, poplar, pines, white and other oaks, all of a ſurpriſing growth, containing in the whole near 4000 acres, and all but the reſurvey old patent land, at Two Shillings a hundred quitrent; the whole to be divided into ſmaller tracts, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers, except the tract called Unity Grove, which contains about 800 acres, has on it the houſes, gardens, and other improvements, and near 300 acres thereof are choice cedar ſwamp, for which reaſon, it is thought, it cannot well be divided into parcels. On the reſurvey adjoining it is a compleat well conſtructed ſaw-mill, built laſt year, with the beſt of ſtuff, well covered with cedar ſhingles, it being on the verge of the cedar ſwamp, may have an inexhauſtible ſupply for ages, of the beſt cedar, pine, gum, beach, poplar, white oak, maple, holly, &c. this tract contains 900 acres, blended with very rich ſwamp, and rich upland, eaſy of culture. The tract called Lebanon, of 2160 acres of the ſame quality, being alſo interſperſed with rich cedar and gum ſwamps, and large timber trees, of divers ſorts; both Unity Grove and Lebanon are within 7 miles of navigable water to Philadelphia. A plan of the whole, with their ſeveral diviſions, may be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe, and at the houſes of John Reynell, and John Mifflin, in Philadelphia, truſtees for the creditors; on paying one third of the purchaſe-money down, 12 months credit will be given for the remainder, on giving good ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the day of ſale.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 5th of this inſtant March, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN COUGHLAN, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark brown hair, dark complexion, a ſurly countenance, talks remarkably ſhort and faſt, and hath much of the brogue on his tongue; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, a ſmall ſtriped cotton and ſilk handkerchief, a light coloured jacket, patched on ſeveral darts, white linen under jacket, tow ſhirt, buckſkin breeches, dark yarn ſtockings, ſtrong ſhoes, with nails in the heels and ſoals; but may change ſome of his clothes, and his name, he being addicted to lying and ſtealing. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him gaain, ſhall have the above reward of Six Dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by me JOHN LEWIS. ¶